HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

THE MIAN LIBRARY
UNIV OF MINN
MINNEAPOLIS MINN
□35

May 18, 1963 Vol. XXI No. 7

Human Events is published weekly by HUMAN EVENTS, INC., 410 First Street, S. E. Washington, D. C. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Copyright 1963 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC.

NEWSPAPER

POLITICAL IMPACT OF ROCKY'S MARRIAGE

SEE PAGE 100

Battle for 17 Million Elderly

The New Frontier Appeals to Their Cupidity
Conservatism Appeals to Their Idealism

SEE PAGE 99

The Little Known Gosser Story

Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, boasts that he runs a "clean" union. On February 8, UAW's senior vice president, Richard T. Gosser, was convicted of conspiracy to steal government records pertaining to his tax returns. Yet Gosser holds his job. Most of the liberal press has remained discreetly silent about the whole affair. What are the facts concerning Gosser? Is Reuther deliberately shielding him?

SEE PAGES 104 and 105

PICKETING AGAIN STOPS HUMAN EVENTS

from being printed at the Ware Bros. plant in Philadelphia. If your copy is late, this is the reason. Let other subscribers know.

Khrushchev's Motives Analyzed

By Clare Boothe Luce

SEE PAGE 102

Winchell: Reflections on the New Frontier

SEE PAGE 111

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Will We Give Up Guantanamo ?

By Fulton Lewis Jr.

Is the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station—Caribbean headquarters for the U. S. Navy—to be surrendered to Fidel Castro?

Reporters who call the White House to check out this fantastic report are referred to the Pentagon. Spokesmen there send newsmen to the Department of State. Reporters are then told the story is "absurd."

Officials at Foggy Bottom admit, however, that negotiations are now under way for a "submarine testing station" on Andros Island, located a few miles off Nassau.

The Knight newspapers revealed that the United States and Great Britain were negotiating a contract for construction and lease of the Andros Island station.

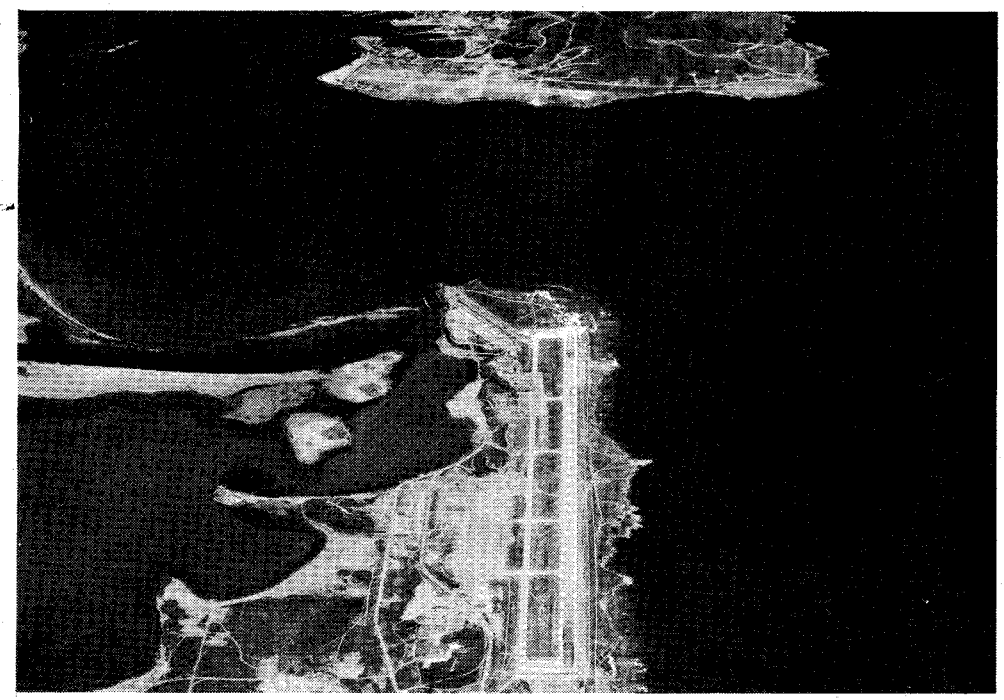
The newspapers quoted a "Miami source" to the effect that Andros Island would be "used as the Navy's Caribbean headquarters should U. S. forces ever abandon Guantanamo."

Contractors now surveying the island's facilities report the Navy openly concedes it could become a second Guantanamo, the article stated.

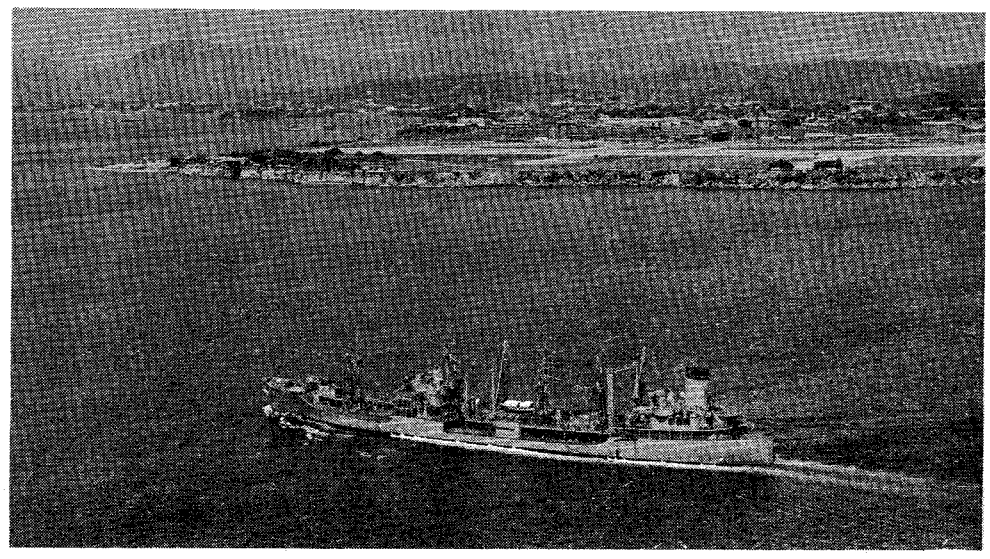
Ousting Uncle Sam from the 45 square miles of Guantanamo Bay has long been Fidel Castro's goal. "We have stated more than once and we repeat our right to recover that territory," a Castro lackey told the United Nations last year. "That region was torn from us following an American incursion."

The facts are otherwise. A treaty signed in 1934 gives the United States right to occupy Guantanamo Bay until both countries decide to abrogate that treaty.

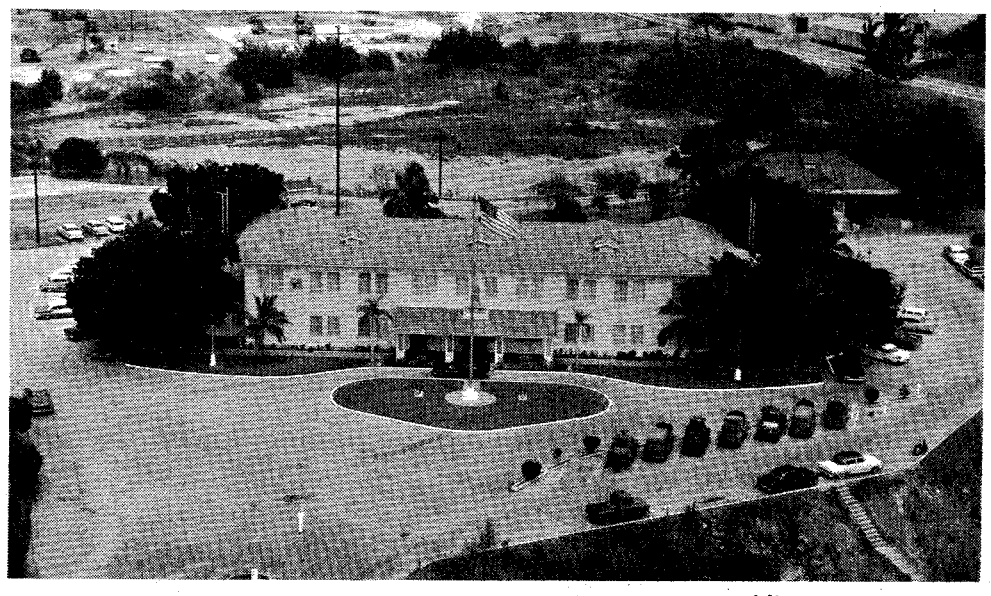
One of the few Americans alleged to favor "negotiations" on Guantanamo is U. N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson. In their much-publicized *Saturday Evening Post* article of last fall, Stewart Alsop and Charles Bartlett reported that Stevenson favored a surrender of Guantanamo as a means to negotiate general disarmament and reduce tensions.



Aerial photo shows approaches to Guantanamo Bay. Leeward Point Field appears in foreground, while McCalla Field and naval installations are shown in background.



A U. S. Navy fleet tanker glides into the Guantanamo naval base. Castro-controlled Cuba lies on the horizon.



Shown here is the Naval Station Administration Building.

In a subsequent article, Alsop revealed that his story had been cleared by Clayton Fritchey, Stevenson's top U. N. aide, with whom he had spoken at length three times. Alsop said Fritchey approved this summary of Stevenson's position:

"Stevenson was only willing to discuss Guantanamo and the European bases with the Communists after a neutralization of the Cuban missiles."

When last December I sent my associate, Bill Schulz, to Guantanamo Bay, he came back to report that military leaders were fearful that some Stevenson-type "deal" would be completed.

For Guantanamo Bay, in the words of the Defense Department, "provides an excellent base in support of essential fleet operations."

George Fielding Eliot, the distinguished military commentator, writes of "Gitmo": "Against the opponent possessing a large number of submarines (such as the Soviet Union) a base close to such a major focal point as the Windward Passage would be of major value.

"Many of the smaller anti-submarine craft and shore-based aircraft are of limited range; the closer their base to the focal areas where submarines gather to seek their prey, the better protection they can give."

Writes Eliot: "There is also to be considered the progressive reductions in force over the past years which have cut the local defenses of the Panama Canal virtually to zero. The Canal itself must be defended against attack from the Atlantic side by denying the Caribbean to any enemy." This, only "Gitmo" can do so well.

(COPYRIGHT 1963, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of HUMAN EVENTS . . ."

In reporting the news, HUMAN EVENTS aims for accurate presentation of the facts. It interprets events from the viewpoint of the Founding Fathers, who believed in limited constitutional government, local self government, private enterprise and individual freedom. We believe those principles will preserve freedom in America.

Frank C. Hanighen, Editor and Publisher — James L. Wick, Executive Publisher

Assistant Publishers: W. B. Hicks, Jr. — Kenneth W. Ingwalson — Henry M. Blair

Managing Editor: Thomas S. Winter — Editorial Production: Robert R. Jensen — Circulation Manager: Lewis L Lippard

Assistant Editors: Allan H. Ryskind — Svend Petersen — Sherrill A. Backer — Ross Hermann

Editorial Assistants: Gary W. Russell — George T. Clifford

Contributing Editors: Frank Chodorov — Edna Lonigan — Southwest Editor: Milton I. Wick

SUBSCRIPTIONS: 5 weeks trial, $1. Yearly rate $9.

Bound Volumes indexed: Second six months, 1962, $15. First six months, 1962, $15. Second six months, 1961, $15. First six months, 1961, $15. 1960 and 1956 Bound Volumes, $20. THE BEST OF HUMAN EVENTS 1955-1961, $15.

WHEN WRITING ABOUT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION—an address change, a renewal, a question, a complaint—SEND THE ADDRESS LABEL ON YOUR WEEKLY HUMAN EVENTS. Allow THREE WEEKS for address changes. Use zone numbers.

HUMAN EVENTS cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of HUMAN EVENTS.

CONTENTS

Will We Give Up Guantanamo?
By Fulton Lewis Jr. . . . 98
The Battle for 17 Million Elderly
By James L. Wick . . . 99
This Week in Washington . . . 100
Khrushchev's Motives Analyzed
By Clare Boothe Luce . . . 102
Guide for Political Activists . . . 102
From Our Readers . . . 103
Walter Reuther and the Great Gosser Whitewash—By Allan H. Ryskind . . . 104
White House Leaks CIA Data
Allen-Scott Report . . . 106
The Stakes for 1964
By John Chamberlain . . . 106
U.S. Security Risks Ignored
By Paul Harvey . . . 106
JFK Starts '64 Campaign
By Victor Riesel . . . 106
Kennan: Hardly Indispensable
From the Cincinnati Enquirer . . . 107
Socialized Job Placement
By Holmes Alexander . . . 107
It's Your Money
From the Washington Daily News . . . 108
'The Hutch' Is in Again
From the New York Daily News . . . 108
Policies for More Votes
From the Chattanooga News-Free Press . . . 108
'There You Go Being Logical . . .!'
From the Omaha World-Herald . . . 108
Parkinson on the Farm
From the Richmond News Leader . . . 108
Hand in Every Pocket
From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat . . . 108
Federal Aid To Colleges
By Dr. John A. Howard . . . 109
Spotlight On Congress . . . 110
Reflections On the New Frontier
By Walter Winchell . . . 111
Trouble Ahead for Mansfield . . . 112

Let Your Editor Know

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendations and those of your friends may cause your editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in this week's issue are:

Fulton Lewis Jr.; Victor Riesel; Holmes Alexander; Allen-Scott Report; John Chamberlain; Walter Trohan; Walter Winchell; Paul Harvey.

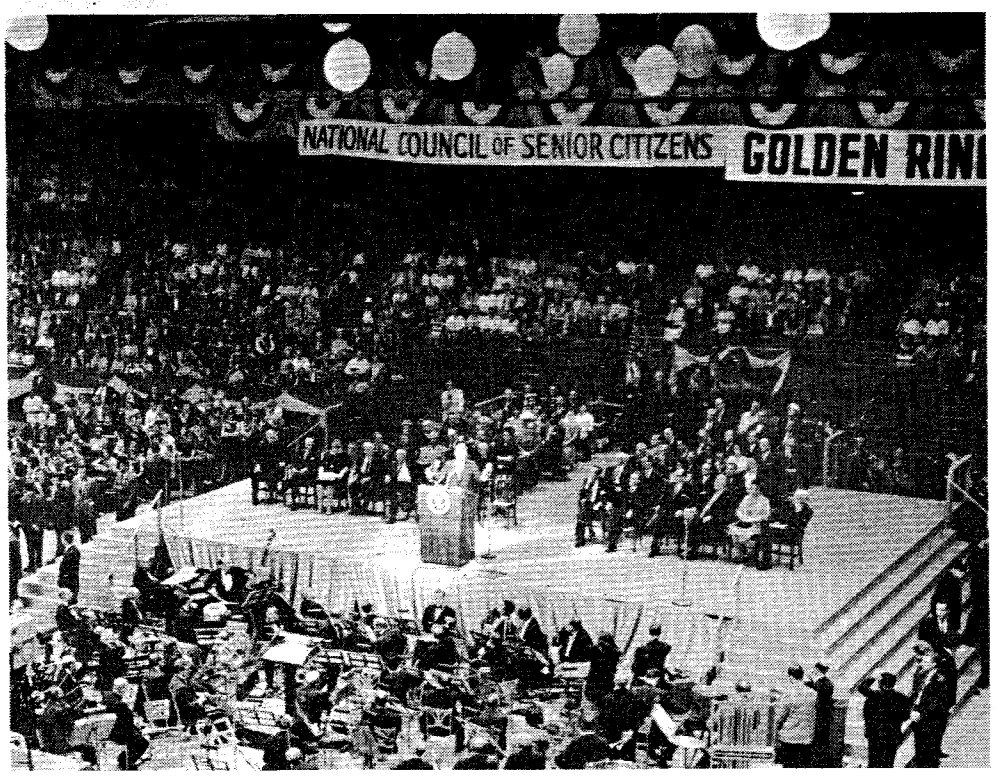
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE BATTLE FOR 17 MILLION ELDERLY

The New Frontier Appeals to Their Cupidity
Conservatism Appeals to Their Idealism

By JAMES L. WICK

(Reprints of this article are available. See page 110.)



On May 20, 1962, President Kennedy urged a Madison Square Garden crowd of 17,000, most of them elderly, to back his medicare proposals.

PREFACE

In America, politicians ignore at their peril the fact that moral precepts still carry great weight. In America, the elderly are the great moral force. Their primary interest in their declining years is not self-indulgence, but what kind of country and what kind of faith they will leave behind for their children and grandchildren.

The New Frontier is convinced that the swing segment in politics in the years ahead will be the 17 million men and women over 65. Polls and studies of election results in communities of the elderly indicate that in 1960, the retirement age bracket voted something like 70 per cent to 30 per cent against JFK. St. Petersburg, the haven of the low-income and middle-income elderly, voted 5 to 3 against JFK in 1960. In 1962, despite urgent appeals to the aged, Kennedyism was again rejected in St. Pete by the same proportions.

In contrast, the voting was just the opposite—5 to 3 in favor of Kennedy and his candidates—in Miami Beach, the community with the highest per capita wealth on earth. Miami Beach is the playground of the prime-of-life, expense-account rich who expect to profit from inflation. They crave the Bigger and Better Deficit Spending they expect to get from JFK.

Special Attention from The New Frontier

Three characteristics of the elderly are getting special attention from the New Frontier.

First, retired people, having time on their hands, want to fill that time.

Second, many of them crave knowledge and understanding of the issues of the day. They are eager to do the reading for which they had little time during their working years.

Third, they want something to do—ACTIVITY!

The New Frontier is building a program to satisfy all these needs. Its many propaganda fronts supply slanted literature analyzing current issues. Labor and liberal organizations and the Democratic party put on drives to get the retired people to pound the pavements in their behalf. Plenty of activity is provided—some of it paid, much of it unpaid.

Reuther has set the example for the other unions. The UAW has put on its payroll many retired persons of the block-level leadership type. Each retiree, so employed, calls upon all his neighbors. He leaves literature and tells these old friends about everything that government can do for them. They can get it all for free if they will but push for the enactment of all New Frontier legislation.

Promises of Something For Nothing

The goal is to seduce the Senior Citizens with promises of something for nothing. To soothe their consciences, they are told that they are entitled to all the benefits "as a matter of right and not of charity."

You ask: how can they be convinced that they are entitled as a matter of right to something for which they have paid not a cent? Very simple. By the declaration that the benefits are to be paid for through Social Security. Therefore, continue the liberal sorcers, persons now receiving Social Security benefits must have paid for all the benefits that hereafter will be paid for via Social Security. All this isn't hard to believe—if you want to believe it.

Appeal to Cupidity, To Selfishness

The political formula is to get the aged to demand just a little something now—so "the principle can be established." Once the elderly have been getting a little for nothing, their resistance has begun to crack. On the next go-around, they can be induced to demand more. And each year thereafter, more, more, more!

This procedure is an undisguised appeal to CUPIDITY, to SELFISHNESS. Naturally, some of the elderly —those who want to be convinced— fall for it.

Hastings Lyon, in his book, *The Dictatorship of the Proletariat in the United States*, wrote:

"A man living in a political democracy must rely for his liberties (1) on a sense of fairness in his fellows and (2) on the structure of the society which the political authority maintains. Reliance on a will to be fair has two weaknesses: (1) men really believe that which is to their advantage is just; (2) a will to be just weakens rapidly before an opportunity to gain by injustice, especially with a conscience relieved by the approval of those associated in the unjust endeavor."

As indicated earlier, the percentage of those already willing to vote for "goodies from government" has been estimated at about 30 per cent of the elderly. The New Frontier recons that if the 30 per cent can be raised to 35 per cent, then assuming a 75 per cent turnout of this age group, it will add about 1,250,000 votes for Kennedy in 1964. Such a gain might be decisive since the President's plurality in 1960 was only 112,702. White House politicos worry that even a million and a quarter gain among the aged may be short of Kennedy's needs if the President's Catholic vote falls by as much as they now fear.

What are the New Frontier's chances for gaining a million or more supporters among the over-65's?

First, it depends upon inflation.

Inflation Is How Those Who Saved Get Soaked

The composite effect of Something for Nothingism is Inflation. Inflation is not repulsive to Big Government liberals. "Inflation is how those who save for a rainy day get soaked."

Comes inflation and many of the elderly, being too old to start anew, would have to forget their self-respect and vote for government handouts. The demagogs responsible for reducing them to beggary would profit handsomely from their diabolical maneuvers. Inflation is the essence of the Communist program to conquer America without losing a single Red soldier.

However, if inflation can be prevented, the over 65's are excellent prospects for conservatism.

During their long life, they have learned the harsh lesson that one should be wary of Big Promisers. They prefer to trust those who are slow to make promises, but are scrupulous about keeping them.

They have seen what Big Spending, whether personal or governmental, does to one's savings.

They know there are some politicians who, if their constituents were cannibals, would promise missionaries for breakfast.

They have spent a lifetime teaching moral principles to their children and grandchildren. The thinking habits of several decades cannot be washed out by listening to a few Big Promise Speeches.

The primary interest in life of the elderly, despite the contrary belief of the liberals, is not self-indulgence. Rather it is what kind of a country and what kind of faith they will leave behind for their children and grandchildren.

No more serious error can be made than to underestimate the vitality of this influence. Big Promise demagogs like Hitler, Mussolini, Peron and Castro have risen in the past. For a time, they hold power. After a while, one way or another, they go down.

The fact that politicians ignore at their peril is that moral precepts still carry great weight. And in America the elderly are the great moral force.

The New Frontier's appeal to cupidity is countered by conservatism's appeal to idealism. Place your bets on Idealism to Win.

What you can do...

1. Get the retired into your political organizations.

2. Get them interested in reading the conservative journals. The elderly want to get understanding of what they have experienced through the years. They want to discuss the issues intelligently and convincingly with their children and grandchildren.

3. Get them to writing letters to the editors and to congressmen.

4. Get them to writing their friends elsewhere, enlisting them in the cause.

5. Your organization should follow the example set by Reuther's UAW: make block captains of the elderly. Get them to distributing literature and calling upon all their neighbors.

6. Urge them to hold political kaffeeklatches in their homes. Let the guests decide what each can do for the cause. Each guest should then be encouraged to hold his own kaffeeklatch, inviting a new circle of friends and neighbors.

Start enough circles and miracles will happen.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CAPITOL CAMERA

• *Veterans of many presidential campaigns say that the Draft-Goldwater organization should begin very soon to prepare for entrance of his name in key primaries next year and to line up and pledge delegates to the GOP national nominating convention.*

• Representatives of business in Washington have been warning corporation executives that the present honeymoon between the Administration and business may last only until calendar year 1964. When election time rolls around, JFK, Bobby Kennedy and other New Frontier leaders are expected to turn farther to the Left, favor trade unions even more conspicuously in disputes, institute more anti-trust suits, tighten trade regulations, etc.—all to line up more solidly, left-wing and labor-controlled votes.

KENNEDY

• *The Communists, who doubled their vote in the Italian elections, were said to have been generously supported by some big industrialists who thought they could thus "buy insurance" by feeding the exchequers of both the Communists and the Nenni "fellow traveling" Socialists. American labor unions and U. S. government "hush-hush" agencies poured about $5 million into the funds of the Christian Democrats—most of it going only into private pockets.*

• The Oregon House of Representatives has defeated a Democratic motion to support President Kennedy's proposed "medicare" program. With the aid of three Democrats, the Republicans defeated the motion 32-28. According to Oregonians, the Columbia County Democratic Club has threatened to withdraw future support from at least one of the Democrats who voted against supporting "medicare."

JFK

• *Although carrying a comparatively small tab, the JFK Youth Conservation Corps bill may well cost billions. Old-timers recall that the similar "youth" programs under Roosevelt started small, looked temporary; actually came to a total cost of $3.2 billion and lasted until 1943. It is estimated that the cost today would be more than twice the FDR total.*

• General Lauris Norstad, former commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has sharply criticized the U. S. formula for an interallied nuclear force. In an interview with Republican Sen. Kenneth Keating (N.Y.), Norstad said Administration plans do not give "real guarantees that [nuclear] weapons would be available for their [European countries] defense in case they were needed . . . "

KEATING

• *The Chicago speech last month of former Democratic party chairman James A. Farley is reportedly scheduled to be run in an early number of the* Readers' Digest. *The speech (mentioned in* Human Events) *demanded a much tougher policy by the Administration to oust the Communists from Cuba.*

• President Kennedy recently proclaimed October 24 as United Nations Day and urged "officials of the federal and state governments and local officials to encourage citizen groups . . . to engage in appropriate observance of United Nations Day throughout the land."

This Week in Washington

Impact of the Rockefeller Event

On public opinion: As analyzed on Capitol Hill, Rockefeller's remarriage has made a greater impression on the popular mind than his divorce of two years ago. Yet even more potent than the fact of remarriage itself are the unfortunate results on "family" and "children"—two extremely sensitive areas in the public consciousness.

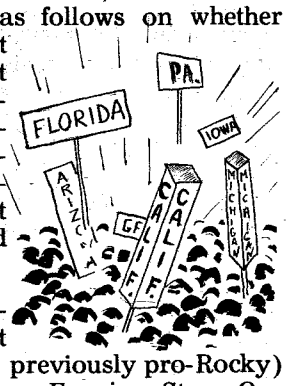
For instance, the spectacle of a rift in the Rockefeller clan about the controversial remarriage has had an upsetting effect on a large number of people. Three of the four Rockefeller brothers and three of the four Nelson Rockefeller children were not present at the ceremony.

"Truly tragic" is the way many describe the figure of Dr. Murphy, who opposed the divorce and reportedly has insisted on custody of the children. Analysts say this picture has inspired such an adverse reaction among so many people that the results could blow Rocky completely out of the presidential picture in the coming year.

Public opinion samplers, from both Right and Left, report particularly indignant reactions from the distaff side. Some characterize it as "the strike of the wives," the revolt of married women against a hitherto popular figure who sets a bad example for millions of husbands. "He broke up a family," "he threw over a wife of thirty-one years for a younger woman," etc. That is, of course, "woman-talk," but it is vastly important in the present political scene.

And the men? Less telling, but it's hard to see how Rocky will emerge in masculine eyes as "a serious sort of fellow." It was observed, following the abdication of Edward VIII that the attitude of the Anglo-Saxon world turned against him; he was not admired as "the man who gave up his throne for love." (The Latin world, or at least the French, placed a higher estimate on Windsor's decision.)

On the GOP politicos: The score, as assembled by Washington papers, is as follows on whether GOP state chairmen thought the remarriage had hurt Rocky's chances for nomination: Yes—15; No—12; Non-committed—16. A large number of the latter two categories, it is believed, did not know just what to say and chose to be discreet.



Samples of private comments of some prominent national GOP leaders (some previously pro-Rocky) appeared in the Washington *Evening Star.* One Border State leader said: "I think it's catastrophic. This will hurt, not just with Catholic voters, but with the Baptists in states like mine. No woman past her 40's is going to have much sympathy for Rocky." A Western leader remarked: "I think this just about nullifies his chances of getting the nomination or winning the election. Too many people are going to see him as the man who broke up a family with four young children. I think it's a tragic mistake." Etc., etc.

On possible candidates for '64: The pros on Capitol Hill say Rocky is definitely out of the picture and there are few around to disagree. Of course, it is conceded that he could impulsively brush aside all professional advice and go ahead, with all his money, to fight for the nomination. He might not make it, even then, but if he did "buy" it, it might result in an historic split in the party. Some pros gloomily meditate on this.

While Gov. George Romney made some well-received appearances in Washington, and some businessmen attending the recent Chamber of Commerce meeting waxed enthusiastic, many pros do not go along (at least so far). They realize—and they think Romney now realizes—how difficult a situation he faces in Lansing; he hasn't the time to "beat the national bushes" and at the same time keep his slender hold on power in Michigan. The new governor is too serious-minded to be wooed easily away from his problems at home. In any case, those pros who are interested in Romney fear that the present opportunity comes too suddenly and too soon. And that goes, also, for Gov. Scranton of Pennsylvania (who enjoys little prestige in Washington) or for any other new face that the "Eastern king-makers" would like to develop to stop Goldwater.

For out of the babble of comments on "The Rockefeller Event," one definite result emerges: Goldwater is now the "front-and-center" candidate for nomination by the Republican party. As a just-released *Congressional Quarterly* poll shows, he is the choice for the nomination by a majority of the leaders in the party. A big GOP fund-raising dinner, (originally called "Salute to Goldwater") was just held in the capital. The Draft-Goldwater movement is moving so far and so fast across the country that gains are difficult to compute accurately.

Well aware of these objective circumstances, the pros recognize the commanding figure that Goldwater has become. More of them now dwell on what has recently been a much-discussed thesis. It runs as follows: Rocky would only have strength in the big-city Eastern states where JFK is stronger; but Goldwater is stronger in hinterland states, in the South and West, where JFK would be weaker. It is calculated that the Arizonan could garner more than the 266 electoral votes (sufficient to win) in those areas. Therefore, he's the best bet to win.

Uppermost in the pros' mind is the prime priority: party unity and harmony against Kennedy. Who has best observed this *sine qua non?* Not Rockefeller, who, say some bitter Republican tongues, showed political irresponsibility by his remarriage. On the other hand, Goldwater has religiously observed the priority. He refused to mount a noisy, contentious nomination campaign which many pros would have deemed "divisive." He turned a friendly countenance to Rockefeller and Romney. Actually, he helped Rocky in the latter's recent speaking tour in the West. In short, the stage is set for a new front runner, the man the pros want and, incidentally but importantly, the man the New Frontier fears most.

It remains to be seen whether Rocky, after the honeymoon, decides to risk splitting the party by a rash attempt to grab the nomination; or whether he decides to shift his sights to '68. Also, it remains to be seen whether the "king-makers" will try to find someone else; already they are panicky for they have not had the time to prepare the ground to find an alternative to Goldwater. In the meantime, Goldwater is in an excellent situation to consolidate his position for the nominating convention next year.

NLRB Appointment

News of the President's nominee for the post of general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board already has had a bad effect on business morale. He is Arnold Ordman, for several years aide to liberal Frank McCulloch, NLRB chairman who has led the agency in its pro-labor boss policy under the New Frontier. Ordman is a Democrat and has received the approval of the AFL-CIO. It is expected that the NLRB, now heavily packed with pro-labor members and staff, will be a negative factor in the business climate.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Despite Defense Department denials, military men in the Pentagon are convinced that Adm. George W. Anderson was dropped as chief of naval operations because of serious differences with Defense Secretary Robert McNamara. "You either go along with the New Frontier or lose your job," says one military veteran.

Anderson sharply disagreed with McNamara over the design of the TFX fighter plane (reported in *Human Events*) and the military pay bill. For these reasons, say the military, he was, in effect, fired.

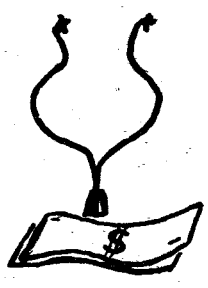
What about the reappointment of Gen. Curtis Le May, also known for his disagreements with the New Frontier? The Air Force chief of staff, say these same sources, has been playing ball with the Administration for about one year now since he realized his job was in jeopardy. In recent congressional testimony, Democratic lawmakers pointed out he was not as outspoken against Administration defense policies as he has been before. Le May, moreover, did not energetically challenge McNamara on the TFX as did Anderson.

The cigar-puffing Air Force general, however, is still not trusted by the New Frontier. Instead of the normal two-year term, Kennedy has reappointed him for just one year. "In short," says one Capitol Hill correspondent, "he's on probation."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Health, Education and Welfare

The Health, Education and Welfare Department—which denies it is lobbying for medicare—recently sent to Chicago a Mrs. William B. Akin, who, by her own admission, is a "lobbyist" for the King-Anderson medicare program backed by President Kennedy.



In an interview with a reporter from the Chicago *Daily News*, Mrs. Akin—one of 35 HEW congressional liason officers—remarked:

"I'm really just a lobbyist. . . And right now I'm sure that the King-Anderson bill will pass this session." Mrs. Akin, who admitted she got her job because she was an early "Texan for JFK," was in Chicago to give a speech supporting medicare.

Rep. Durward G. Hall (R.-Mo.) says that HEW should consider firing Mrs. Akin since lobbying activities are counter to Title 18, Section 1913 of the U.S. Code. "She is lobbying for passage of the King-Anderson bill, 1963 version," said Hall, "and if these are her duties, then she should not be drawing her salary from the taxpayers, but rather from one of the organizations supporting that measure, such as the Forand Senior Citizens Council." Neither HEW nor Mrs. Akin would comment on Hall's charges.

McNamara and the TFX

Since McNamara's firing of Admiral Anderson, chief of naval operations, the congressional assault on the defense secretary has resumed its furious pace. Last week, Leslie Arends (Ill.), ranking Republican on the House Armed Services Committee, let loose another verbal barrage against the secretary, prompted, many believe, by Anderson's summary dismissal.

Arends inserted into the written daily record of Congress an article by former Air Force Chief of Staff, Thomas D. White in *The Saturday Evening Post*. White scorched the "pipe-smoking, tree-full-of-owls type of so-called professional defense intellectuals" and hit hard at McNamara's incredible statement that America might be safer if the Russians were *less* vulnerable to U.S. nuclear power.

Yet the politicians in the capital say McNamara's true Achilles' heel remains—not his questionable defense theories—but his actions on the TFX. (Anderson is alleged to have gotten the boot because of his differences with McNamara over the experimental fighter.)

Recent testimony before Congress by auditing experts from the General Accounting Office (the Congressional watchdog committee on government spending) has cast further shadows over the whole TFX deal. GAO Defense Accounting and Auditing Division Director William A. Newman Jr. related that when he talked to McNamara "... he had the figures in his head, indicating to us that he did not have them on paper."

"Can you audit figures in somebody's head?" queried the incredulous Sen. John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.). "No, sir," answered Newman. Talk is now common in the Senate corridors that McClellan feels McNamara mismanaged the whole deal. So far, the famed investigator plans to pursue the TFX controversy to a bitter, remorseless end—and it may mean McNamara's job.

Americans for Constitutional Action

Americans for Constitutional Action on May 23 will stage a gala reception in Washington at the Statler-Hilton Hotel to honor 153 members of Congress whose recent voting records, as Democrats or Republicans, identify them as "constitutional conservatives."

Each of the honored members of Congress will be presented with ACA's second biennial Distinguished Service Award by Admiral Ben Moreell, U.S. Navy (Ret.), chairman of ACA's Board of Trustees. With him on this occasion will be other distinguished trustees, including former Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey; Edgar N. Eisenhower of Tacoma, Washington; Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers of Washington, D. C.; Robert W. Johnson of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and others.

Freeman Denounced Abroad

Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman's stern advice to the Common Market countries to cut their farm subsidies or face possible U.S. withdrawal from NATO, has not set well with our European allies.

German farmers have now reacted to this high-handed diplomacy through the *Deutsche Bauern-Zeitung*, the West German farmers' newspaper. In acidulous tones, *Bauern-Zeitung* says:

"What would American citizens and farmers say if the German minister of agriculture called for the abolition of American farm subsidies and said that otherwise his government would have to ask itself whether it could continue to participate in the defense of the West? At the very least he would be accused of a lack of tact and diplomacy. Mr. Freeman doesn't seem to worry about this. His proposals are even more outrageous since they come from the representative of a government which has carried farm protectionism further than any other nation."

Youth Unemployment

There is more than meets the eye in the proposals for curing unemployment among young people.

No one on Capitol Hill quarrels with the statement of Commissioner of Education Francis E. Keppel, who recently told Congress that most of those presently unemployed were school drop-outs and who mentioned more vocational training to help solve the problem.

During the past year, the American taxpayer—through local, state and federal taxation—paid a total public school bill of $18.1 billion. Of this, $5.6 billion was for secondary (high school) education. Only $254 million, or 4.5 per cent, of this secondary school budget was spent on vocational education. Thus, only 4.5 per cent of the budget was spent to supply the skills needed by the 80 per cent of the school population who will enter the labor force without a college degree.

Obviously, the locally-supported public school system should vastly increase its vocational training courses to alleviate youth unemployment. But to expand such courses requires teachers trained to instruct those about to enter the labor force. Senators and representatives, however, say that right here is the pinch: How will the National Education Association—which professes to speak for the teachers—adjust to a situation which actually demands a revolution among the teachers?

The educationists would have to abandon the "life adjustment" courses and turn to teaching a high-speed machine-tool. Yet this road—and not voting funds for the Youth Conservation Corps—is obviously the only practicable one. Capitol Hill would like to see (but doubts that it will) the NEA handle this hot one.

Udall Power Grab

Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall has announced that the Interior Department wants to build public power lines carrying power from the Pacific Northwest to Southern California. Udall has made these plans even though he knows the private utilities on the West Coast are actually in the process of constructing such lines at the present time.

In fact, the Federal Power Commission, under the direction of former Tennessee Valley Authority lobbyist, Joseph Swidler, in a surprise move two months ago, granted the Pacific Power and Light Company of Portland, Oregon, the authority to build a power line which will be the final link in a system of extra high voltage lines that will extend the length of the Pacific Coast.

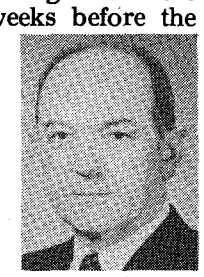
In short, a federal power grid system to cover the Pacific Coast is not needed. Even so, Udall is presently asking the House Appropriations Committee in closed door sessions to furnish him with money to plan such a project.

Power experts, who say that a federal grid system for the Pacific Coast would only duplicate the public and private utilities' powerlines now under construction, claim this is just another example of Udall's attempts to get the government further into the power business.

NOT MERELY GOSSIP

• *Vice President Lyndon Johnson ran into some discordant notes when he sought to serenade Chicago voters last week at a Polish-American celebration in that city. He hewed to the New Frontier line of "flexibility" with the Communist Polish puppet government and opposed boycotts of ham from that Iron Curtain country. But Polish-American civic leader Rozmarek on the same platform assailed those in the U. S. who "believe peaceful co-existence between Russia and the U. S. is possible."*

• It is known around Washington that the State Department for four weeks before the key Italian elections had been warned by its embassy observers in Rome that the Christian Democratic party (strongly backed by the U.S. government) was going to suffer a major defeat. The State Department caustically told its Rome observers that they did not know what they were talking about and had better stop sending such reports.


RUSK

• *California's Federation of Young Democrats followed in the footsteps of the left-wing California Democratic Council last week. They elected to head the organization 27-year-old Josiah Beeman, who favors admission of Red China to the United Nations and abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.*

• Reports from New Delhi indicate the Indians are not at all pleased with the appointment of ADA liberal Chester Bowles as ambassador to their country. They figure that Bowles is a JFK castoff who will be unable to wield any influence with the White House.

BOWLES

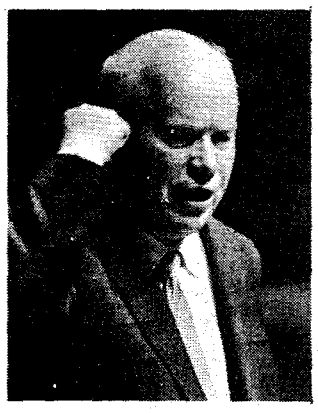
• *Republican-victories-in-South Department: GOP Councilman Bayard Friedman has been chosen by the Fort Worth, Texas, City Council to be its mayor for the next two years. Friedman, who won over a Democrat, is now the city's second Republican mayor in history. In North Augusta, South Carolina—that state's 13th largest city—two Republicans were elected to the city council last month.*

• Texas Governor John Connally is in bad odor with Texans since they found out he was responsible for flying the U.N. flag over the University of Texas. The state senate has now passed a bill which would haul down the U.N. flag over all state property.

• *The Kefauver-Harris Drug Amendments Act, slated to take effect in the spring and summer, will probably slow down the development of wonder drugs to a snail's pace, according to the* Wall Street Journal. *Quickly jammed through Congress last year because of the thalidomide scare, the act may well double drug costs, say industry executives. Some firms have already doubled their staffs handling government drug forms. The Food and Drug Administration will also supervise and regulate testing by drug firms at the earliest stages. All of these regulations—say a number of drug executives—will bog the industry down in a mass of paperwork.*

• A stroke for "clean government" is the stand of Civil Service Chairman John Macy in blocking White House plans to fill this year's quota of student summer jobs with "deserving Democrats."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



KHRUSHCHEV

CASTRO

DeGAULLE

Khrushchev has two fast-growing enemies to dispose of: Mao Tse-tung, who may soon have "The Bomb" and needs living room in Manchuria, and General Charles de Gaulle, who may still manage to create German-French unity and turn Europe into a minor nuclear power. Mr. Khrushchev sees what any schoolboy with a map of Europe before him can see—that German-French unity is, in a large measure, European unity. Consequently, Khrushchev needs U. S. support against these enemies badly. "Losing face" to Mr. Kennedy would be a small price to pay for it.

The establishment of an anti-de Gaulle popular front in the U. S. A., to keep France from becoming a nuclear nation and to split up the growing German-French alliance, is already a fact. This is the first fruit of Mr. Khrushchev's "new image" created by his Cuban "backdown."

The second U. S. popular front which Khrushchev has already set in motion everywhere around the world, and in the U. S., is the anti-Mao Tse-tung popular front. It is two years now since the pro-Moscow claque in the United Nations—or in any country—have shredded their breasts about the U. S. failure to seat Red China in the United Nations.

"After all, you just can't exclude the representatives of 700,000,000 people from the United Nations." This is a sob story no Moscow Communist or fellow traveler is any longer sobbing about. Nor has there, for two years, been any agonizing on the American Left about the threat of Quemoy and Matsu to world peace, nor any left-wing cluck-clucking about U. S. support of Chiang Kai-shek.

If the Administration can be induced to bring down General de Gaulle and nip Franco-German unity in the bud, politically, Europe will go Left, limp and soft. And the time will then be ripe to encourage the U. S. to pluck Khrushchev's Asiatic chestnuts out of the fire by whittling down Mao. What chance is there that Khrushchev can bring this off?

U. S. policy makers have not always seen America's interests clearly—especially when they get "hotted up" in a war. Who knows? In the course of a U.S.-Russian war against Mao Tse-tung, Khrushchev would get to Peking before us—as in World War II the Russians got to Berlin first. And there is always a chance of more Teherans and Yaltas. A most opportune time for Khrushchev to regulate the West European question, as Stalin once regulated the East European question when fighting with America as an ally, would be to fight once again by the side of America.

The reason Khrushchev probably brought his missiles to Cuba was that there was no other way he could have so easily introduced 18,000 Russian soldiers into Cuba and kept them there. Castro is a Communist, but he is also a Cuban. "Loco" as he may be, even he would have become suspicious if Moscow had asked to garrison 18,000 Russians in Cuba without a good reason.

Controlling the European captive nations presents no problem to Moscow. When trouble comes—as it did in East Berlin and Hungary—tanks can always be rolled over the border. But Russia, and Cuba's borders are separated by many miles. Khrushchev brought in missiles plus Russian "technicians" in order to reduce Cuba to the status of a captive nation.

But the heart of the missile mystery may well be this: Russian troops in Cuba so long as; they remain—will provide a basis for a U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. negotiation for removing American troops from West Berlin.

Today there is no way that Khrushchev can take West Berlin or Germany without killing and bringing as many as 400,000 U.S. troops in Germany into action. This would be a real nuclear risk.

Today there still remains a chance that the United States could invade Cuba, and drive out the small number of Russians there; this means risking a military encounter with Russian troops. This risk will increase as the numbers of these troops are increased.

Today Khrushchev is almost—but not quite—in a position to offer a solution to the U.S.S.R.-West Berlin problem, and the U.S.A.-Cuban problem: the substitution of U.N. troops in both places.

As of now, this would not be acceptable either to the U. S. or to Castro. But Moscow can, when a little more time has gone by, make it more acceptable to the United States—by removing Castro.

Let me assume that Moscow will permit (or encourage) an anti-Castro rebellion to take place—which ought not to be difficult. Let us further assume that during the rebellion Castro is liquidated and that a hand-picked Moscow "Tito" arises to take his place. Let us further assume that this new Cuban leader demands that the Russians go home and begs the United Nations to send troops to maintain order until—(of course!)—free elections can be held.

The United States would certainly have to agree that this be done. And Moscow would certainly agree to substitute U. N. troops for Russians in Cuba, *provided* the United States would substitute U.N. troops for Americans in West Berlin.

In the relaxed climate of the present U.S.S.R.-U.S.A. nuclear peace pact, the domestic liberal pressures and U.N. pressures to make such a deal would be terrific on the White House—possibly irresistible.

The postman always rings twice. He twice rang the White House bell with a special delivery message to the Administration urging it to keep Cuba out of Khrushchev's hands. And twice the Administration rejected the message. It requires no crystal ball to see that if the Administration permits Russian bodies to pile up in Cuba, and if at the same time it pursues its anti-deGaulle policy, and thus destroys growing French-German unity, bringing down Adenauer, it will shove all Europe to the Left.

And the third time the postman rings at the White House it will be to bring this message from Khrushchev:

"Dear Mr. President: U. S. leadership is no longer trusted in France or Germany—or in Latin America. The American choice is now to return to the Fortress America—unless, of course, your administration wishes to sublimate its global frustrations by warring against China for the benefit of Moscow."

The guideline of U. S. foreign policy today must be to accept Franco-German unity on their terms—*not ours*—and to stay out of the Russian-Chinese conflict which is in the making.

(Copyright 1963,
North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

Guides for Political Activists

Human Events would like to congratulate the large number of organizations which are printing leaflets which their members distribute to friends and neighbors.

The leaflets usually contain the following:

(1) Recommended conservative publications with subscription prices and addresses.

(2) Conservative-oriented radio programs with the listening time for each in their locality.

(3) Names and addresses of the senators and congressman representing the community—with the ACA rating for each.

(4) Encouragement to members to write members of Congress about pending legislation.

(5) Names and addresses of daily and weekly newspapers serving the area with suggestions for writing "Letters to the Editor."

(6) Suggestions for kaffeeklatches, the purpose being to inspire actionists.

Hopes for defeating the New Frontier depend upon grass-roots activity. The need is NOT for more "national" organizations. They are in SURPLUS. The shortage—which is serious—is of neighborhood organizations whose members are willing to activate the persons IN THEIR OWN BLOCK.

VISIT FAMOUS SEVEN FALLS

Colorado Springs, Colorado

No visit to the Pike's Peak region is complete without seeing Famous Seven Falls. Nature's scenic masterpiece by day, a fairyland under lights at night. The only completely lighted canyon and waterfall in the world. Viewed by 300,000 visitors each year and acclaimed The Grandest Mile of Scenery in Colorado.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FROM OUR READERS

R. B. SNOWDEN, Hughes, Ark. "Having been with *Human Events* for many years, I am delighted to see it step out with a new face and a new format. You have produced a great service to this country to help awaken all kinds of people to the precarious situation our country faces."

CHRISTY THOMAS, La Jolla, Calif. "As an old-time subscriber of *Human Events*, I usually give my copy to someone who needs to be converted. Not this one, however, as I propose to keep it as a collector's item. My congratulations on a marvelous job on your new format! In the vernacular, it's a dilly from all standpoints and should prove the means of substantial increases in your circulation."

DAVID HUMPHREY, Savannah, Ga. "Permit me to congratulate you on the fine work *Human Events* is doing. It is certainly a *fine* publication and you may be assured that I will recommend it to other conservatives."

JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK, Editor, The Richmond *News Leader,* Richmond, Va. "I love that new format! It's so much easier to read! Hope it goes well."

ROBERT H. FLETCHER, Leesburg, Va. "I like the new format of *Human Events* very much. I do not know why it should be, but it is easier to read."

C. A. HORNE, Akron, Ohio. "You are to be congratulated on the new format and make-up of *Human Events.* I am highly pleased with the new presentation and will look forward eagerly each week to receiving it."

ERNST I. DAHLE, Pastor, Elmwood Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, Minn. "I believe you are doing good work in alerting our nation to the dangers of communism, socialism and the steps which lead up to them. May the Lord bless your efforts and make them even more fruitful in the days ahead."

EDWARD K. BELLONE, Lexington, Mass. "It has been approximately three years since I have started subscribing to *Human Events.* I have just received the first two issues of the new format. I think this change is a good one, and will probably enlarge the scope of your endeavor."

WILLIAM H. PETTERSON, Princeton, N. J. "Congratulations on the new format. *Human Events* reads easier, faster and handles better since the changeover. All this, and a cost saving, too. The glories of free enterprise."

JEANNE S. PERRY, Palm Beach, Fla. "May I commend you on the new format of *Human Events.* It is a great improvement—not only easier to read but also to handle. One can immediately pick out those items which are of paramount importance to the individual. In these days of not only managed, but slanted news, it is even more important that *Human Events* continue to disseminate the proof and facts not readily obtainable to the average reader."

PHILIP M. McKENNA, President, Kennametal, Inc., Latrobe, Pa. "An informed public is still the greatest guarantee of a free society; that the public be informed *truthfully* is the greater precept. Of all the publications I know, *Human Events* stands as the beacon of unvarnished truth and knowledge on governmental operations. I like the new format immensely and hope your audience will increase the legendary seventy times seventy seven!"

REV. NEWTON M. COUGHENOUR, Minister, The First Methodist Church, Algona, Iowa. "*Human Events* is excellent! It is improving with each issue. Congratulations! I do hope that the circulation will increase in great numbers."

JOHN RUSSELL TWISS, M.D., Society of Colonial Wars, New York, N. Y. "You are to be congratulated upon your new format of *Human Events.* It is an excellent setup and I am sure that by getting this on the newsstands you would have a tremendous increase both in financial returns and influence."

D. JACK GIBSON, Sioux Falls, S. D. "I was very pleased to see the new format and I believe that the most interesting point was the fact that in the future *Human Events* will be sold on newsstands. With this type of exposure we should certainly be able to get our point across to a lot more people and, as we agree, this is most necessary at this time."

MISS KATHERINE WILSON, Seattle, Wash. "My congratulations on the new format of *Human Events!* This should be a newsstand eye-catcher."

CHRISTIAN J. LITSCHER, Board of County Commissioners, County of Marion, Indianapolis, Ind. "Congratulations on your new format! It is much more attractive, easier to handle and easier to read than the old standard multi-sheet version. This reader is most pleased."

E. D. FERREIRA, Honolulu, Hawaii. "I have just received the first edition of the new expanded *Human Events,* and, as anticipated, it more than fulfills my expectations. I hope the enthusiasm will be the same with every subscriber, so that you can carry *Human Events* to greater heights in the influence of conservatism in our national affairs."

GLENN A. GREEN, Vice President, National Right to Work Committee, Washington, D. C. "The new format and expanding content make *Human Events* the most important publication in America. Push on!"

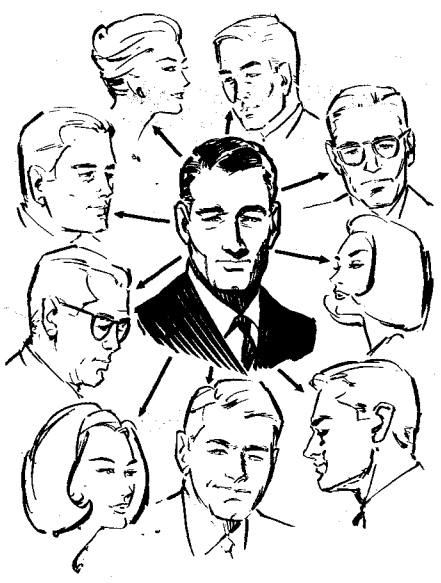
MRS. FREDERICK SHEDD, Columbus, Ohio. "I want to tell you that I enjoyed reading your magazine in its new format very much. In my mind it is a very great improvement."

JAMES B. THORSEN, Publisher, *The Courier Press, Inc.,* Albuquerque, N. M. "We are in receipt of your new *Human Events* newspaper and congratulations on such a beautiful job."

FRANK D. BEAULIEU, Hoquiam, Wash. "I like the new style of the way you present the news and facts. I hastily read page one and appreciate the energy you have employed to put out the news and reports we usually expect."

Multiply Yourself Enlarge the Circle of Informed Citizens

Send HUMAN EVENTS



to

- YOUR FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS
- **THOUGHT LEADERS**—CLERGYMEN, TEACHERS, STUDENTS
- **OPINION MOULDERS**—EDITORS, COMMENTATORS, TV AND RADIO NEWSCASTERS
- **POLITICAL DECISION MAKERS**—COUNTY PARTY CHAIRMEN, COMMITTEEMEN, PRECINCT WORKERS

They Become

CHARTER SUBSCRIBERS

When You Enroll Them Now

HUMAN EVENTS—will awaken, inform, and stimulate to action those who get it.

NOW $9 PER YEAR

TEAR OFF AND MAIL.

HUMAN EVENTS 410 FIRST STREET S.E., WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

YOUR NAME (Print) _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ ZONE ____ STATE _____

☐ Extend my present subscription beyond the present expiration date for the period checked below—enrolling me as a **CHARTER SUBSCRIBER.**
☐ 1 year $9 ☐ 3 years $25 ☐ 5 years $37.50 ☐ Lifetime $200
☐ Send subscriptions to those listed on coupons below for term indicated and enter them as Charter Subscribers also.
☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

NAME (Print) _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
ZONE ____ STATE _____
☐ 1 year $9
☐ 15 months $11.25 (from now till after nominating conventions)
☐ 18 months $13.50 (from now till after '64 elections)
Send gift card listing my name as:

NAME (Print) _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
ZONE ____ STATE _____
☐ 1 year $9
☐ 15 months $11.25 (from now till after nominating conventions)
☐ 18 months $13.50 (from now till after '64 elections)
Send gift card listing my name as:

NAME (Print) _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
ZONE ____ STATE _____
☐ 1 year $9
☐ 15 months $11.25 (from now till after nominating conventions)
☐ 18 months $13.50 (from now till after '64 elections)
Send gift card listing my name as:

NAME (Print) _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
ZONE ____ STATE _____
☐ 1 year $9
☐ 15 months $11.25 (from now till after nominating conventions)
☐ 18 months $13.50 (from now till after '64 elections)
Send gift card listing my name as:

All current subscribers will receive the New Expanded HUMAN EVENTS for the full term of their subscription. All EXTENSIONS sent now will be counted as **Charter Subscriptions.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WALTER REUTHER AND THI

By ALLA

REUTHER

(Reprints of this article are available. See page 110.)

Few union organizations over the years have been so lavishly praised and protected by the liberal elements of the Fourth Estate as the United Auto Workers, headed by Walter Reuther. Conveniently overlooking the labor toughs employed by the Reuther-run monolith, the liberal scribes have busily scrubbed and polished the image of the UAW as a "cleanly run" union, its top echelons allegedly unsullied by the scandals saturating such organizations as the UAW's arch-enemy, the Teamsters. Whether deserved or not, this clean image has become as firmly implanted in the public mind as Sonny Liston's right hand was once squarely set on the chin of Floyd Patterson.

To UAW idolators, then, Nov. 28, 1962, must have come as something of a shattering blow. On that date, a federal grand jury indicted Richard T. Gosser for conspiring to steal copies of U.S. government records pertaining to his tax returns from the Internal Revenue Service in Toledo, Ohio. The grand jury had fried no small fish in the UAW. For Dick Gosser—whose files had long been under close government scrutiny for possible fraud—was and remains senior vice president of the United Auto Workers. He is, technically at least, second in command to Walter Reuther himself.

With the UAW's image at stake, the trial of Gosser became something of a trial for the power elite in the UAW. That Reuther's union viewed it with considerable personal concern was made evident by the number of prominent UAW figures hovering in and around the Court House in Toledo. Emil Mazey, the sulphurous, Marxist-minded secretary-treasurer of the UAW, could be heard haranguing —almost daily— that Dick was being tried on "suspicion" only. Reuther, too, must have fervently hoped that "suspicion" was all the government had to go on.

UAW Leadership Questioned

Walter's leadership has come under increasing attacks from UAW rank-and-filers in recent years as they have watched their union membership steadily spiral downward. He could hardly have faced with equanimity a verdict of guilty against Gosser which would again call into question his leadership abilities.

A Gosser conviction would not only expose as fraudulent Walter's claim that the UAW is "Simon pure;" it would also raise serious doubts as to Reuther's judgment. For over the years Reuther has given sweeping and unhesitating backing to his controversial senior vice president. When Gosser has been under fire, Reuther has come to the rescue. When Gosser's ethics have been questioned, Reuther has given him unswerving support.

There were other UAW members not eager for a guilty verdict, too. Donald Pinciotti, Gosser's administrative assistant, went all the way to Washington to plead with President Kennedy to quash the trial. On the stand, in fact, Gosser claimed he was a personal friend of the President, no doubt recalling local 12's genial get-together with Senator John F. Kennedy of the labor rackets committee in September 1959, at Katty Grove. The extensive cordiality was due, in part, to JFK's stirring defense of Gosser and the UAW when Republicans were fighting vainly to get a thorough investigation of charges against Gosser brought by UAW rank-and-filers.

Jury Finds Gosser Guilty

Neither Reuther's fervent wishes nor Gosser's close acquaintance with the President, however, was able to halt the wheels of justice. On February 8, a jury of seven men and five women—drawn from America's laboring class—found Gosser guilty after just five hours of deliberation. Indeed, the evidence against him seemed overwhelming.

According to government witnesses, Gosser, with his accomplices, had arranged to bribe a woman employe in the Toledo IRS office into furnishing Gosser a copy of government records pertaining to his income tax. When IRS agents caught her trying to smuggle out her own typed copies of these records, she then agreed to work for the government and handed marked material to a Gosser accomplice. When Gosser was arrested, copies of the records daubed with telltale, invisible flourescent crayon, were located in the drawer of Gosser's desk at the UAW Union Health and Retiree Center in Toledo.

The UAW's senior vice president religiously protested any knowledge of how the stolen file copies came to be sitting in his desk drawer. But the jury foreman, a former UAW employe herself, told why the jury felt Gosser must have known the score: "Nothing seems to have taken place in [his] office," she told reporters, "without his say-so."

Judge Frank L. Kloeb, who sentenced Gosser and his co-conspirators to three years in federal prison, was even more emphatic in stressing why he believed Gosser guilty. A Roosevelt appointee to the bench, Kloeb remarked:

"I don't know when I have seen evidence so conclusive as was found in this case. It seems to me that the thinking people who followed the case, the good people of Northwest Ohio, must have breathed some fresh air when that verdict was returned."

Despite the parochial setting of the drama, the chief character of the plot obviously deserved nationwide attention. The 62-year-old Gosser had cut a huge swath in UAW circles ever since he was elected president of Local 12 in Toledo back in 1937. Though officially he last held the presidency in 1943 when the union numbered some 40,000 members, he has long been considered its unofficial overlord. The now friendly Toledo *Blade* still describes him as the "unchallenged boss" of Local 12.

With his iron grip on the union, he has also gained a sturdy voice in the state's Democratic party. On election day, Gosser cronies are able to "deliver" Local 12 votes for pro-UAW Democratic candidates.

Moreover, Gosser has somehow been able to woo into his own camp the Block newspapers which dominate Toledo. In 1950 while both the morning *Times* and evening *Blade* savagely ripped into Gosser for his unsavory past—which included a conviction for armed robbery—they treated him like a venerable elder statesman of Toledo during his recent personal crisis. The *Blade*, in fact, editorially suggested Gosser had been a victim of a "conspiracy" cooked up by Bobby Kennedy and Walter Reuther.

The characteristics which enabled him to carve out Northwestern Ohio for his personal fief, with accruing benefits to the UAW, no doubt attracted Reuther somewhere along the way; and, with Reuther backing, he became vice president of the UAW's International Executive Board in 1947.

Weathering a number of violent storms threatening his career, he is today—despite his recent conviction —the UAW's senior vice president.

Silence from Liberal Press

The news that a jury had convicted this powerful member of the UAW received nothing but a deafening silence from the eastern seaboard press. The liberal scribes and editors, however, may have had something more in mind than the usual shielding of the UAW. For while a jury in Toledo, Ohio, punctured anew the myth that the UAW is corruption-free, the jury's conviction of Gosser also cast serious doubt on another folktale propounded by the liberal establishment: that Attorney General Bobby Kennedy deserves to be regarded a super sleuth.

Bobby Kennedy garnered this remarkable reputation while serving as chief counsel to the Senate rackets committee from 1958-1960. How he gained such a reputation, historians may find difficult to answer. In actual fact, Bobby Kennedy's performance may not rate as high as the performances of Mr. Keen, radio's famous tracer of lost persons. Say what you will about the slow-witted Keen, he—albeit with a hand from Clancy—usually got his man.

Bobby Stifles Investigation

But while Bobby put his entire energies into trying to "get" Jimmy Hoffa, the sawed-off Teamster boss easily eluded Super Sleuth. And, as the documented record conclusively demonstrates, Bobby pulled out all stops to stifle any meaningful investigation of the one man committee Republicans Goldwater, Capehart, Curtis and Mundt insisted was probably guilty of union misdeeds all along: Richard T. Gosser.

The committee Republicans went so far as to charge: " . . . The actions of the chief counsel were designed to obstruct any really effective hearings into the issue of corruption in the UAW." It has long been contended that Bobby went deliberately "soft" on both Reuther and Gosser in 1958 and 1959 to gain Reuther's backing for the Democratic presidential nomination for Brother Jack.

Whatever the reason, Bobby went out of his way to discredit the separate GOP probing of Gosser. He called it a "fraud" and a "fiasco." Brother Jack, of course, agreed; hence, Local 12's cordial reception at Katty Grove.

True enough, Bobby finally did his duty and got Gosser four years later. But his call to duty had been demonstrably forced by the IRS which had

Richard Gosser and Walter Reuther appear in a 1949 photo as they receive the accolades of UAW workers. Reuther has remained silent on Gosser's tax fraud conviction, giving rise to speculation about Reuther's "Simon pure" union leadership. Yet Gosser holds his job. Most of the liberal press has remained discreetly silent about the whole affair. What are the facts concerning Gosser? Is Reuther deliberately shielding him?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GREAT GOSSER WHITEWASH

RYSKIND

caught one of its employes attempting to smuggle copies of government files.

There are those, moreover, who feel Bobby is still hedging on the Gosser case. He is moving at a snail's pace, they say, in preparing an indictment against Gosser for income tax evasion, although a packet of charges against Gosser has reportedly been prepared for the Justice Department by the Internal Revenue Service.

What *Human Events* Said

On Nov. 29, 1950, *Human Events* became the first national publication to expose Richard Gosser's vast influence in Toledo, Ohio. George A. Benson, then an editorial writer for the Toledo *Times*, detailed Gosser's questionable operations and high-handed tactics at the bargaining table.

Gosser, wrote Benson, had " . . . a persistent, ruthless, tyrannical drive . . . to fasten his union upon Toledo's industry with controls that would enable him to dictate terms, conditions, rules and regulations at will." In the November elections of 1950, Frazier Reams, an independent candidate for Congress, turned "Gosserism" into a major campaign issue, wrote Benson. By linking the Democratic incumbent with Gosser, he was able to score a stunning upset and win a House seat in the then 9th District, centered in Toledo.

The news blackout of the Gosser trial, however, hides even more of the skeletons hidden in Walter Reuther's own closet. And what nation-wide publicity on the Gosser trial might have done is to focus intently upon the rather strange relationship which has existed between Reuther and Gosser over the years.

This relationship seems peculiar from a number of angles. While Reuther, for example, has gone out of his way to protect and promote Dick Gosser, the two of them have had serious and bitter disputes. In 1959 at the UAW convention, Gosser threatened to bolt the Reuther slate and run for re-election as an independent. Moreover, while Reuther in later years has vigorously tried to make the UAW appear as "clean, democratic, honest," Gosser's activities in the union have largely spoiled this image.

Gosser's Background Not Inspiring

Nor should his background and reputation have inspired Walter Reuther to groom Gosser for a position second in power to the UAW's throne. A turn to page 412 of the minority report of the Senate rackets committee reveals the following little gem:

"The evidence shows that Richard Thomas Gosser, alias Richard M'Mullen, Richard Goffer and Richard Goofer, has a police record of arrests and indictments in the 1920's for such offenses as burglary, auto theft and receiving and concealing stolen property.

"In the early 1920's, he was also convicted for an armed robbery in the state of Michigan with one Tony Scott Paul, identified as a member of the Toledo underworld, and was sentenced to 2½ to 15 years in the Michigan State Reformatory, Iona, Michigan, where he and Tony Paul served 2½ years.

"The evidence also showed that Gosser knew and did business with Joe and Ben Fretti, who were by common repute and Gosser's admission, a part of the Toledo mob which controlled the slot machines and other gambling. In fact, he arranged for the Frettis to place syndicate-owned slot machines in Local 12 union halls during 1946-48, and used union funds to buy other machines."

Reuther Never Seems Disturbed

But Gosser's history never seemed to disturb Reuther openly. And, with Walter's support, he quickly climbed the ladder of UAW success. In four short years—from 1943 until 1947—he would advance from president of Local 12, to regional director, to international vice president.

By the spring of 1950, however, Gosser was to find himself under a rip-roaring attack which threatened to topple him from his pinnacle of power. This time the charges could not be ignored by Reuther; they had been leveled by UAW rank-and-filers in Local 12—at that time the second largest Local in the UAW. The rebels preferred 28 specific charges against Gosser. They accused him of everything from rigging union elections to "dictatorial rule" of Local 12 to financial skulduggery.

On June 13, 1950, after hearing more than 50 witnesses, Reuther's International Executive Board—with Walter presiding—found "no evidence" to support any of these charges. The board's declaration of "no evidence" evinced a blatant case of myopia among its members. It was patently preposterous, and the liberal Toledo *Blade* in a June 14 editorial lashed out at the board's decision as "The Great Gosser Whitewash."

Most preposterous of all was the Board's vigorous denial of the allegation that "Brother Gosser dominated Local 12 during the period he was an international officer," something forbidden by the UAW constitution. This denial was made in spite of Gosser's own admission that he had written a memorandum to this effect on Nov. 6, 1947, to Local 12 officers.

This revealing memo, written while Gosser was an international officer, said that whoever becomes the next director of Local 12 will "have this title in name more than anything else."

As mentioned previously in this article, the now friendly Toledo *Blade* still calls him the "unchallenged boss" of Local 12. Moreover, Lloyd Speidell, the recording secretary of Local 12 in 1944, told the Senate rackets committee just how Gosser dominated the union.

According to Speidell, Gosser coerced the members of the biggest unit of Local 12, Willys-Overland, to get special attendance cards which entitled members to vote during a union election. If a union member didn't get his card, he was "suspended," Speidell swore, even if he had paid his dues.

"Then when election came up," said Speidell, "the people under Mr. Gosser's direction took cars and went out to Willys-Overland during working hours and hauled people down" to the polls. They were brought down at "company expense," said Speidell. "So," he concluded, "there was never any element of doubt in an election."

Such evidence, corroborated by several other union witnesses, was either ignored or calmly denied by the Reuther Board. Bobby Kennedy, of course, also ignored the evidence.

The Senate rackets committee, with the aid of a vigorous minority counsel, Bob Manuel, also brought to light another curious aspect of Gosser's career. Since 1943 Gosser had been president of Will-O-Land Sportsmen's Club, Inc., a private club composed of a small, selected group of Gosser's followers in the Willys-Overland unit.

In May of 1943 Will-O-Land purchased a tract of land in Michigan known as Sand Lake for the sum of $9,500. The private club, when Gosser was its president, sold a part of this property to the Automobile Workers Building Corporation in May 1947, for a "net, secret profit of $20,000," according to the findings of the Republicans on the Senate rackets committee.

Who was president of the UAW's Automobile Workers Corporation in May 1947? Richard T. Gosser. This was not only a clear case of conflict of interest; Gosser held the presidency of the Automobile Workers Building Corporation in strict violation of the UAW's own international constitution.

Gosser finally did resign from the presidency on March 11, 1950—after holding office for seven years—when this violation "was called to his attention" by a suit in the State Court prosecuted by the rebel members of Local 12.

The minority report of the rackets committee is replete with other damning evidence. Former union officials in Toledo presented documentary material that a Gosser-owned store sold "large quantities" of hardware to Local 12 and AWBC and charged "higher-than-fair prices."

The So-called Flower Fund

Jesse Motsinger, a member of the UAW for 17 years, testified he was forced to pay money into Gosser's part of the notorious "international flower fund." The flower fund was a euphemism dreamed up to cover the fact that the fund was being used for political purposes. According to the rackets committee's minority report:

"Mr. Motsinger declared that these kickbacks were the price of the privilege of being on the [Gosser's] staff, and that neither he nor anyone else that he knew ever learned how the money was spent. . ."

It was revelations like this—never pursued by Bobby Kennedy—which caused the Republicans to charge a cover-up. The revelations never really

GOSSER

seemed to impress Walter Reuther, either. Reuther, in fact, was able to tell the Senate Rackets Committee:

"I happen to know Dick Gosser, and I know he has made a great contribution to this union. He has made a great contribution to the city of Toledo. He is a decent, honorable citizen. . ."

UAW Ethics Under Fire

Both the UAW and Reuther acted predictably, too, during Gosser's recent troubles. Last fall, when Gosser was indicted, the UAW's International Executive Board—with Reuther again presiding—again came to Gosser's defense. The Board remarked that the charges against Gosser were only of a "personal" nature and should not affect his position in the UAW.

Thus, a federal indictment against a union official for bribing a government employe to steal copies of records under scrutiny for fraud, is only a "personal" matter, according to the UAW.

While the UAW Board has every power in the UAW constitution to expel Gosser, it has not chosen to do so. While Judge Kloeb with his 25 years on the bench stressed he had never "seen evidence so conclusive" as that against Gosser, the board played it cautious.

True, after Kloeb's sentencing, it did force Gosser, pending his appeal, to retire to an inactive status without salary. But Gosser was generously allowed to keep his title: senior vice president of the United Auto Workers Union. And whether he will ever lose it is open to serious question.

Brother Mazey commented right after the jury decision " . . . in my judgment the evidence did not justify a verdict of guilty for Dick Gosser." Walter Reuther, let it be noted, has never publicly repudiated Mazey's statement.

The subject of Reuther's ethics and his strange shielding of Gosser would not be so noticeable if Walter didn't parade as the Prince of Purity in the Labor movement. But his actions toward Gosser have even tarnished his Sir Galahad image in the view of Reuther's loyal supporters. One of these supporters is columnist Jack Herling. As Mr. Herling put it in a recent column:

"Mr. Reuther actively and urgently demands in the councils of the AFL-CIO the removal of any and all officials in other unions whose conduct gives the rest of the union movement a bad name. . .Yet, when bad news of this sort hits the United Auto Workers, Mr. Reuther seems to stop short of ultimate action."

Walter Reuther, it would seem, can no longer claim the right to lay down proper ethical conduct for the labor union movement.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

White House Leaks CIA Data

ALLEN-SCOTT REPORT

Two of President Kennedy's closest assistants were the secret sources who disclosed that three CIA agents were among the 21 Americans freed from Cuban prisons.

These "informers," as intelligence officers now irately refer to the White House aides, are Theodore Sorensen, special counsel and principal speech writer for the President, and press secretary Pierre Salinger.

They did this backstage divulging of "sensitive" intelligence information with the full knowledge of the President—and over the strong objections of Central Intelligence Director John McCone and his top officials.

Administration insiders attribute the disclosure of this "CIA story" to a high-level political decision in which the President and key advisers took part. In these deliberations, Sorensen took the lead in urging publicizing of the CIA agents' swap.

He argued that release of these details was a political necessity to counter a certain storm of criticism of the President for agreeing to Castro's demands that a convicted murderer and four indicted saboteurs be freed in the prisoner exchange.

Sorensen contended the Administration could avoid or at least blunt such a political furor if the point was got over that the CIA agents were part of a "devils for angels" deal.

While favoring the prisoner swap to obtain the release of the CIA agents, Director McCone and his lieutenants vigorously opposed what they deemed as unnecessary and undesirable publicity relating to the agents.

The CIA officials stressed particularly that citing the agents would play squarely into Castro's hands, and also would impair the activities of the huge intelligence agency throughout the world.

The intelligence authorities made much of the fact that none of the agents had confessed, and that Castro had no evidence to back up his charges that CIA men were among the exchanged prisoners.

But once U.S. news reports attributed to "authoritative sources" were published, then Castro could use them to substantiate all the furious accusations he has been hurling at CIA, and this, unquestionably, would win him considerable credence in Latin America.

McCone warned that if government officials adopt a policy of acknowledging agents, that will make it difficult to recruit them because of fear of being exposed.

But the political reasoning of Sorensen, strongly seconded by Salinger, carried the day, and the President's "alter-ego" let the world know about the CIA agents.

(Distributed 1963 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

The Stakes for 1964

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

The only trouble with Cuba as a sure-fire vote-getting issue for the GOP is that John F. Kennedy, in his dual role as originator of U.S. policy and commander in chief of the armed forces, can always call the Republican bet or even raise the ante—well before the 1964 elections are upon us. It's not impugning the President's patriotism to say that, in staring Khrushchev down at "eyeball-to-eyeball" range last autumn, he was happy to accept the domestic, vote-catching by-product of his first really bold action in the conduct of foreign policy.

In this business of capitalizing on the domestic by-product of the foreign policy issue, however, President Kennedy will have to do some pretty fast stepping. If the cancer of Castro's Cuba is permitted to metastasize, the Republicans would really have an issue.

Imagine the consternation of the Democrats if, a couple of weeks before election day in 1964, Brazil should be taken over by a Castroite coup? Even a Communist seizure of Guatemala, or a Marxist party election victory in Chile, would give the Democrats some tall explaining to do on the hustings. It is for this reason that Gallup polls about Kennedy's popularity are essentially meaningless at this stage of the game.

The bets of those who have voluntarily to vote on risking their money in Latin America, however, are that the Kennedy Administration can't keep the Castro cancer from spreading. The only new investment money flowing into Latin America recently has been political money, sent at the behest of Washington, D. C.

We have shored up Brazil and the Argentine all over again with an infusion of political funds to permit them to buy time in the battle to get their own domestic economies on the upbeat. It remains to be seen whether American businessmen will back up the political moves to save Latin America by coming through with new investments of their own.

The tip-off on the prospects for stability in Latin America will come when the more well-to-do Brazilians, Argentinians and Chileans begin to repatriate their own capital. A common estimate is that Latin Americans have upwards of $10 billion in potential investment money stashed away in numbered bank accounts in Switzerland. Since nobody really knows the truth about this save the secretive Swiss bankers, the figure can be discounted.

But the general movement of money out of Latin America has been visible enough. If Kennedy can't get it going the other way in time to stop the spread of the Castro cancer, he risks the dramatic South American upheaval that will mock his domestic hopes for 1964.

(COPYRIGHT 1963, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

U.S. Security Risks Ignored

By PAUL HARVEY

Not since a lean young traitor walked out of our Supreme Court building with two character references in his briefcase has official Washington been so "tolerant" of security risks.

Pink-tainted public officials, previously acknowledged as a threat to our nation's security, are now protected in positions of public trust.

Recently there was a ripple of righteous wrath in our nation's press about disclosures of more spies in Britain's government.

Some 4,000 pamphlets suddenly appeared on London streets early this month (April 1963), divulging vital defense information. They published the precise locations of underground hideouts where Britain's top brass would hole up in event of attack.

The Commie-printed pamphlets detailed code names, phone numbers, room-by-room blueprints of these "secret" command headquarters, and recited recent "secret" NATO military maneuvers.

The British government, ironically, promptly asked all editors please not to publish the information contained in the pamphlet. From whom do they think they are keeping the secret now?

Britain's batting average has been made to appear very poor, where matters of internal security are involved, by the disclosure of three known spy rings within the last two years.

It suggests Britain is not to be trusted with secrets.

But is this a distorted impression?

Is it not possible that Britain's exposure of spies and spy rings proves her a more competent custodian of secrets than we?

Are not the British, in fact, more vigilant?

Is it possible that they expose spies while we perpetuate potential security risks in sensitive government posts?

I would not raise this question without evidence that Washington's present official policy is more lax than it has been at any time since Klaus Fuchs stole our A-bomb.

Information concerning many government employes, and some government officials' clearly unsavory affiliations and associations is being ignored *"on orders from the top."*

Our passport officials are looking the other way where Red applications are involved—*"on orders from the top."*

The "coexistence with the enemy" philosophy of this administration apparently also includes cohabitation. Soft-pedaling subversion is a dangerous device.

Enforced laxity in these matters may succeed in giving the voters a politically important sense of security and tranquility.

But it is a false confidence. *And the morale of dedicated Americans inside our government is being methodically destroyed. Repeatedly and consistently their efforts are overruled — "on orders from the top."*

With that many camels' noses under our tent—one sneeze and the Soviet's next satellite could be us.

(COPYRIGHT 1963, General Features Corp.)

JFK Starts '64 Campaign

By VICTOR RIESEL

A gay and informa luncheon gathering ir the White House tw weeks ago —which ha gone unreported—wa one of the biggest polit ical stories of the year In a deliberate and sub tle move, President Kennedy laid low the rumors which have been widely circulated on the political demise o Vice President Lyndon Johnson.

It was clearly indicated to th guests that the ticket of 1960 would be the ticket of 1964. The guests were 32 of the nation's most influential na tional and regional labor leaders.

Mr. Kennedy gave the labor men a sense of history and recognition which they have never had under any other president of the . Their camaraderie was obvious when JFK suggested they and Mr. Johnson go upstairs into his private quarters.

The President took them en masse into his personal living room and dining room. Then they went into a rarely visited chamber—the quarters of General Ulysses S. Grant. The post-Civil War president had liked to meet with his Cabinet in his living quarters and not in the official cabinet room.

The President then pointed to a chandelier. It had not been up there long. Originally it hung there in Grant's time, said JFK. But somehow it was taken down and Mrs. Kennedy recovered it only recently. At this moment, Mr. Johnson, in high-humored bantering mood, suddenly cut loose with a story, the overtones of which were not lost on anyone —includir g the President.

"Let me tell you," said the vice president, "about that chandelier. In those days there was no air conditioning. General Grant opened the windows on hot nights. The rattling of the chandelier kept the General awake. One evening he said to an aide, 'I don't want the chandelier. Get it to hell out of here. Send it over to the vice president. He needs to be kept awake.'"

Mr. Johnson had turned the joke on himself, but amongst the shrewd labor leaders around him—sagacious politicos, many of them—there was no doubt that Lyndon B. Johnson would be very much awake and very much on the team in '64. And that leads to '68.

(Distributed 1963 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

What's My Line?

Leonard Lyons in the New York *Post*

At a Washington dinner last week, some Republican senators made Vice President Johnson the target of their comments. Sen. Scott of Pennsylvania began it by saying LBJ had been invited to be a guest on "What's My Line?" and replied that he'd be glad to accept—as soon as he could figure it out himself.

Sen. Mundt (R.-S. D.) said he deplored such undignified comments. "After all, Vice President Johnson is only three Kennedys removed from the Presidency."

IF YOU PLEASE—Sign in a ladies room in the Pentagon: *"Jackie Kennedy wouldn't throw paper towels on the floor."*—Walter Trohan in the Chicago *Tribune*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS
From the Nation's Press

It's Your Money
From the Washington *Daily News*

Picked at random from the National Science Foundation's annual report on grants (from tax money) for basic research:

The Changing Culture of the Kipsigis Tribe of Kenya, $3,500; Aboriginal Cultural Horizons in Minnesota, $4,600; Prehispanic Settlement Patterns of Teotihuacan, $16,500; Psycholinguistic Analysis of Consonant Clusters, $7,200; Hybridization and Evolutionary Divergence in Treefrogs, $5,500.

'The Hutch' Is in Again
From the New York *Daily News*

Robert M. Hutchins, one-time wonder-boy president of the University of Chicago, brings out a pamphlet stating that U. S. public education is no damn good and the mass media of communication (egghead term for newspapers) are getting worse and worse.

On the Hutch's record of wrong guesses, we are all entitled to conclude that U. S. education is fine and U. S. newspapers are growing better day by day in every way.

Policies for More Votes
From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

President Kennedy was quite correct when he declared in a recent speech that the No. 1 domestic concern is jobs. But the motive which prompted him to make this observation—a desire to try to "sell" the American people on large-scale political make-work projects—was anything but correct, for it has long since been proved that such programs will not provide a solution to the problem of unemployment.

Dreaming up alphabetical agencies to hire people at the taxpayers' expense and put them to work doing things that don't need to be done in the first place—or can't be done economically—was a scheme of President Franklin D. Roosevelt who, admittedly, got a lot of votes out of it.

But such programs didn't do anything toward solving the real economic problem which beset the nation at that time. It took World War II to boost the economy back to a sound level and make jobs plentiful.

Today, however, the nation can't afford to wait for another war. And it doesn't have to, if our government leaders will realize that our economy is being hurt by governmental policies which decrease incentives for the business growth and industrial expansion that create new, productive jobs.

When there is burdensome taxation, when there is oppressive government regulation and government intervention in private affairs, it can hardly be expected that private enterprise will have so much initiative as desired to expand business operations.

The employment problem can't be solved by unproductive, make-work projects designed to get votes. Only sound steps toward encouraging private initiative, instead of suppressing it, can provide the solution.

There You Go Being Logical...'
From the Omaha *World-Herald*

(Apologies to Lewis Carroll)

"Why is that man waving his arms and shouting?" asked the Hatter.

Can't you understand?" Alice replied. "He's trying to convince the other members of Congress that they must spend $110 million to buy land in Minnesota to provide a better life for wild ducks so that there will be more ducks for hunters to kill."

"But why is he so excited?"

"He is urging the committee members to hurry up and buy the land before another agency of the government drains all the water off of it."

"*But,*" persisted the Hatter, *"doesn't the other agency spend the government's money to drain the land?"*

"Precisely," replied Alice.

"Then why would they want to give one agency money to buy land in order to keep some other agency from spending money to drain it? Why wouldn't it be simpler to. . .?"

"There you go, Hatter, being logical again. Why can't you just sit quietly and listen to the committee?"

'We Like to Be Close to the People'

Courtesy St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Parkinson on the Farm
From the Richmond *News Leader*

Back in 1933, we are reminded by the *Republican Newsletter,* there were 6,800,000 farms in the United States.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, charged with looking after farm interests, had 32,000 employes in 1933 and a budget of $173 million.

Today there are only 3,700,000 farms in the United States, a little more than half the number of farms in 1933.

But the Department of Agriculture now reports 121,000 employes and a budget of $8.4 billion.

In another 30 years, at this rate, there will be two million farms and 480,000 employes spending $412 billion.

It was the first law of Dr. C. Northcote Parkinson, the eminent economist, that in a bureaucracy, the number of workers tends to increase in inverse ratio to the work to be done. But not even Dr. Parkinson, we surmise, had the foresight to conceive the bureaucracy that governmental farmers can grow when they put their minds to the job.

Hand in Every Pocket
From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Mr. Kennedy beats the drums in behalf of heavy, stepped-up expenditures for programs embracing "Medicare," education bounties, a domestic youth corps, urban renewal, mass transportation, water pollution, employment retraining, expanded public parks—as well as assorted pork-barrel projects.

All this and a $10-billion tax cut, too!

No one questions that many or most of these problems need attention and money. But they are, in the great majority of cases, not the business of federal government, but of states, local subdivisions, individuals.

The underlying federal impetus is for a bureaucracy bulge in non-essentials, when defense and other paramount functions of Washington are making a great national drain.

In his address to editors in Washington, Mr. Kennedy delivered himself of a Frontier whimsy on this subject. He described what he called Random Village, in a speech so dull a Washington *Star* writer suggested if it had been handed in to a city editor it would have been fired back for rewrite.

Mr. Kennedy recited the story of a mythical hamlet, population 100 souls. The typical family income was $5,700, yet one-fifth of the housing was poor or dilapidated. No village renewal grant. Almost half the youth couldn't go to college because it cost too much. No education aid.

Youth unemployment is very high. No youth employment corps. Less than half the old folk have insurance for hospital needs. No "Medicare." The sewage situation is bad, and there aren't enough doctors or dentists, hospitals or nursing.

All these difficulties and more would be taken care of by the Administration plan for mushrooming socialization—from the village cradle to metropolitan grave.

Mr. Kennedy summed up: "In short, the federal government is not a remote bureaucracy." It must seek to meet "needs of the individual and the community . . . the federal government is the people, and the budget is a reflection of their need."

Reminiscent? We just owe it to ourselves. The federal debt morass is merely a bookkeeping fiction.

The pattern of New Frontier bureaucracy would put Uncle Sam's hand in every pocket, leaving an IOU for grandchildren to pay. Potomac bureaucracy seeks not only taxes, but to pilfer the keys to our schools, hospitals, even our homes.

The necromancy of chopping down taxes and simultaneously spending billions more for federal non-essentials is a fiscal shell game only Washington would propose as a way of life.

What is worse, national paternalism's foot-in-the-door grows huge with bureaucratic gout, federalism siphons ever more power, sapping responsibilities of the community and self-reliance of the American people.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Kennan: Hardly Indispensable

From the Cincinnati *Enquirer*

It may only be a trial balloon—something not rare on the Washington scene—but the word is out that George Frost Kennan, our ambassador to Yugoslavia, may quit the embassy at Belgrade soon and return to the Princeton University Institute for Advanced Study. The reason: his displeasure at reduction of U. S. aid to Yugoslavia.

In some quarters, Mr. Kennan is regarded as our foremost authority on Russia, an invaluable career diplomat. His assignment to Belgrade was taken to assure that he would be in excellent position there to keep Marshal Tito out of the Moscow camp—and keep us informed of probable Russian moves.

If we judge Ambassador Kennan merely by his utterances and his accomplishments, he is hardly indispensable to us.

He delivered a series of lectures on the British Broadcasting Co. that left us wondering whose side he really favored. He said, in December of 1951, that we should "let nations go Red that wish to." He said the Western powers should act with determination to reduce dependence on the facilities and resources of Asia and the Middle East. That sounded very much like advice that we abdicate these critical areas of the world to the Communists.

Regardless of what he says in a speech or statement, however, the test of an expert is whether he proves to be right or wrong over a period of time.

Mr. Kennan, who previously was our ambassador to Russia, said on Oct. 13, 1958, that the United States was "the most hated nation in the world." This remark was made to a convocation of foreign students at Brandeis University.

In October of 1959, he said the West's stand on Berlin was "stilted, cramped and inflexible," asserting that a compromise was necessary.

He charged that the West "apparently was unwilling to give up anything to win a settlement in Germany and Berlin."

Addressing the Women's National Democratic Club while a professor of the Institute for Advanced Study, Mr. Kennan asserted that the Kremlin chiefs were leaders of a great government and although their interests were different from ours, often conflicting, "we must deal with them as such."

In March of 1958, Mr. Kennan said we had a chance for amicable relations with the Bolshevik regime, but that U. S. policy had botched it.

He accompanied William Bullitt to Moscow to negotiate U. S. recognition of the Soviet Union (which at least some people believe was a major diplomatic blunder on our part).

How was Mr. Kennan as a seer?

He predicted that Khrushchev's position was "insecure" in November 1957.

He predicted that the Soviet Union would "never recover from the revolts in Poland and Hungary."

He said that revolution eventually would break out in the Soviet Union, and that American interference would "unite the people like a family." Russia's danger to the outside world, he remarked, was probably on the wane.

We seem to recall that when revolution broke out in Hungary, many Russian soldiers joined the freedom fighters. When we did not interfere, Russia proceeded to consolidate its possessions in every imaginable way, to the point where the melange of "republics" in the U.S.S.R. are to be scrambled into a monolithic state.

Ambassador Kennan often is spoken of as the creator of the "containment policy." This could be a misleading term, because most of his advice has been along the line of containing opposition to Russian imperialism.

When Adlai Stevenson was a candidate for the presidency, he feared both Polish resentment against Mr. Kennan, on the score that he was "containing" Poland inside Russia—an illegal and immoral state of affairs.

However, it is as the chief advocate of U. S. aid to Yugoslavia that Mr. Kennan's expertise meets its sternest test, and fails.

Yugoslavia is a seriously divided country, and there is some question that it would take any one side in a total war. But it was helpful when Russia was trying to take over Greece via the partisan route, and it might have been helpful had the situation in Poland and Hungary become more explosive.

But now the doubt is ended. Tito has quit the pretense of anything resembling a democracy and has installed himself as head of state for life. His relations with Khrushchev have become extremely cozy—and firm.

Meanwhile, during the fiscal year of 1962, U. S. aid grants to Yugoslavia totaled $198 million. At least that much showed on the books. Some Yugoslavian airmen participated in the Sky Shield exercises intended to devise protection for this country from Communist attack. And Tito, as is well known, was the host of the very unneutral conference of the "neutrals" that damned the United States mainly when Soviet Russia broke the atomic test ban understanding.

If Mr. Kennan goes out, it will be because he struck out.

Socialized Job Placement

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

In Toledo, an Ohio spokesman for the U. S. Employment Service (U.S.E.S.) gave the following television comment to the question of whether his government bureau was in competition with the private enterprise employment agencies:

"I have no compunction about competing with private employment agencies," said this public servant, one Milton Davidson. *"I want to make it very uncomfortable for those fee-charging agencies."*

You could hardly find the bust-business policy of federal bureaucracy more ruthlessly expressed. Here is the profit system frankly denounced. Here is the implicit socialistic philosophy which says that government enterprise can do things better than private enterprise. Here is the diametric reversal of Lincoln's celebrated statement of governmental purpose:

"The object of government is to do for a community of people, whatever they need to have done, but cannot do *at all* or cannot so well do for themselves . . . "

Today, there are 4.1 million unemployed persons in the United States of America, and a good many of them evidently cannot find work. It goes without saying that the purpose of the tax-supported employment service is to guide such hapless persons into jobs. But there are 68.1 million people who do have gainful positions, proving that they are not hapless.

And what do we find U.S.E.S. doing? We find at the latest report that, during 1962, U.S.E.S. got three new jobs for employed persons as against two jobs for the jobless. Some of the positions which the U.S.E.S. was brokering ran upward of $20,000 a year. It seems obvious that a man in that bracket hardly needs or deserves socialized job placement. So here's the government helping people who didn't need help more than it was helping people who did.

What else? The government was actively threatening the jobs and incomes of persons who make a living in the employment agencies. It is a small American industry, but a socially useful one. I learn that there are roughly 4,500 firms which specialize in job-finding, that these firms engage 25,000 workers whose average income is a modest $5,000 a year.

These agents find themselves competing with a federal bureau that charges no fee for job placement but which spends $160 million a year out of tax-supplied revenue.

Wondering if Mr. Davidson's TV statement represented official thinking, I contacted the Labor Department and got a startling viewpoint. I was told:

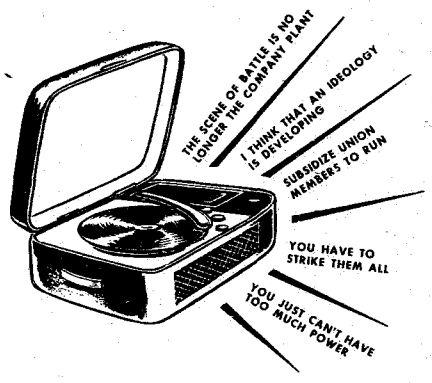
"There is a moral question of whether a man should have to pay to find a job."

The implication is plain that profit-seekers in the field of job placement, often a very specialized form of counseling and aptitude-testing, are the equivalent of social bloodsuckers.

You could walk all over the New Frontier and not come up with a better example of why businessmen continue to regard this Administration as anti-business.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Stimultate your friends to greater political action with the HUMAN EVENTS recording . . . .


THE SCENE OF BATTLE IS NO LONGER THE COMPANY PLANT
I THINK THAT AN IDEOLOGY IS DEVELOPING
SUBSIDIZE UNION MEMBERS TO RUN
YOU HAVE TO STRIKE THEM ALL
YOU JUST CAN'T HAVE TOO MUCH POWER

"WHAT UNION OFFICIALS ACTUALLY SAID"

A SIMULATED ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

The words are those of Union Officials, the voices are not.

This recording makes clear the political goals of labor officials and the role they see for the federal government. It should stimulate all citizens who hear it to greater political action. Professionally produced on a long-play, 33⅓ rpm, microgroove record (20 minutes).

(for private use only—not for broadcast)

ILLUSTRATED TRANSCRIPTS ALSO ARE AVAILABLE

Order Form

Human Events 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Please send me ..... recordings of "What Union Officials Actually Said" at $4.95 each.

..... Illustrated transcripts $.20 each, 10 copies $1, 25 copies $2, 100 copies $20, 1000 copies $30. One copy free with each recording ordered. Parcel post paid. Allow two weeks for delivery.

Ship to: **Bill me** ☐ **Check enclosed** ☐

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... **ZONE** ..... **STATE** .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The only sure road to peace is superior military strength. The only hope for freedom lies in total victory over communism. There is no "easy way out."—SEN. STROM THURMOND (D.-S.C.)

Freeman's Empire

By REP. EARL WILSON (R.-Ind.)

Orville Freeman—the New Frontier's biggest empire-builder—must be fired as secretary of agriculture for the good of the American farmer. He has proved in 27 months that an out-of-work ex-governor can't solve the problems of the American farm economy. He has succeeded in only one field—bureaucratic empire-building on a grand scale.

Three hundred sixty-nine thousand American farms have disappeared since Freeman took over in 1961. At the close of 1960 there were 3,949,000 American farms. There are 3,580,000 today—a drop of 9.4 per cent; a loss of over 13,000 farms per month.

With a workload lessened by 9.4 per cent fewer farms, Freeman now needs 35 per cent more money to run his department! In fiscal 1961, Ike's last budget, it cost the taxpayers $4,127,000,000 to operate the Agriculture Department. Next year, with 369,000 fewer farms, Freeman has asked for $6,369,000,000—an increase of $2.2 billion! This is 35 per cent more than needed just three years ago!

While the total number of farms has dropped by almost 10 per cent; the number of employes who run the farm program has been raised by 15 per cent. Here again, Freeman has branded himself a spendthrift empire-builder, interested primarily in accumulating power and prestige for himself.

JFK's Daydream?

By REP. WILLIAM K. VAN PELT (R.-Wis.)

Maybe the President thinks it's the Soviet Peace Corps which we have in Cuba.

News Management

By REP. THOMAS B. CURTIS (R.-Mo.)

When I was asked at the town meetings held in Clayton, Mo., a few weeks ago what I thought the most serious issue facing the country today, I stated, with sorrow, the fact that the people and the people's representatives in the Congress cannot take the word of the President of the United States.

Congressional Duty

By REP. J. VAUGHAN GARY (D.-Va.)

If it is merely the job of this body to approve the actions of the executive branch of the government without making a judgment of our own, we might as well pack up and go home.

Candidate Bobby?

By SEN. KARL MUNDT (R.-S.D.)

Perhaps London *Daily Express* columnist David English in his April 23 report reveals how seriously the Kennedy family is thinking of Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy as a 1968 presidential candidate. He concludes a report of a conversation with Mrs. Eunice Shriver, sister of the President, about her brothers this way: "As for Bobby, 'I think it would be wonderful if he went to the White House. . . he's so dedicated.'" Now wouldn't a family discussion really erupt over 1968 possibilities if JFK were eligible for nomination that year? And he could be . . . should he lose in '64!

Federal Busybody

By REP. LOUIS C. WYMAN (R.-N.H.)

It is getting so that, whether as a creditor, lender, observer, regulator, or law enforcer, the federal government is a silent partner in everybody's business.

Encouraging Socialism

By REP. PAUL FINDLEY (R.-Ill.)

The recent pledge of the United States of $398.5 million in aid to Brazil has apparently smoothed the way for the Brazilian government to nationalize $62 million worth of U.S.-owned power companies. Another example of government-to-government aid—given by the United States—encouraging socialism rather than private enterprise.

U. S. Weakness

By REP. FRANK J. BECKER (R.-N.Y.)

Why is it that we, the strongest country in the world, are always willing to compromise and yield to Soviet Russia?

Government Waste

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

When there was a surplus of orange juice last year, the Department of Agriculture came to the rescue of the industry by agreeing to purchase 1,150,455 gallons, at $5 per three-gallon case. Then came the big freeze in Florida, orange juice prices skyrocketed and the department agreed to an industry request to cancel the contracts.

In the meantime, to take care of its annual orange juice needs of some 1.3 million gallons, the Defense Department was being charged up to $13.50 a case. In its haste to take care of the orange industry, the Agriculture Department ignored the fact that it could have transferred its rights to the juice at $5 a case to Defense. The result: big profits of some $2 million to the peddlers of orange juice at the expense of the taxpayers.

Resourceful Americans

By SEN. PETER H. DOMINICK (R.-Colo.)

I believe Americans in any business are capable of managing their own lives without undue interference from Washington.

Tax Relief

By REP. EDGAR FOREMAN (R.-Tex.)

In answer to some of my freespending colleagues, yes, I do want to do something for the people. I want to grant them a little relief from their continually growing tax burden. I want them to have the freedom to make their own decisions and spend their own money instead of some federal bureaucrat doing it for them. The folks back home in West Texas, at least, are looking for a government "hand out"—they want the government's hand out of their pockets.

Losing Game

By REP. EUGENE SILER (R.-Ky.)

Whenever the Great White Father gives you a single dollar, he always takes from you an equal dollar's worth of your freedom.

Presidential Blind Spot

By REP. BRUCE ALGER (R.-Tex.)

The President's failure to understand people is at the root of the present trouble both at home and abroad. This is apparent as applied to the Cuban exiles who are seeking to free their homeland and is also why this nation is moving ever closer to dictatorship. . . . The President does not believe in the wisdom and the judgment of the people of his own country. He does not trust them to solve their own problems, to determine the course of their own lives, but insists that only through bureaucratic planning can free Americans achieve happiness. He does not understand that a people controlled by a dictatorship cannot be free and without freedom there can be no happiness.

Free Enterprise

By REP. JOHN M. ASHBROOK (R.-Ohio)

Our standard of living has come from our freedom and our free enterprise system, not from government largesse.

HUMAN EVENTS 410 FIRST STREET S.E. WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

ORDER REPRINTS

Please send me reprints of articles in quantities and at the rates indicated:

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

TITLES AND RATES: 1-page articles Single, 15c; 15 copies $1; 35 copies $2; 125 copies $5; 300 copies $10; 1000 copies $20.

___The Battle for 17 Million Elderly By James L. Wick

___Federal Aid to Colleges By John A. Howard

___The Kremlin's Squeeze on Mao By Rodney Gilbert

___Getting a New Factory—One City's Gain is Another's Loss

___Union Demands Kill Railroad By Vrest Orton

___Promises of 1932 Never Kept By Senator Harry Byrd (D.-Va.)

___Farmers' 'NO' on Wheat Vote Can Blow Freeman's Plan Out of the Water By Richard Wilson

___Barry Goldwater—Champion of Freedom By Ted Humes

___Creeping Socialism—How Far Has It Crept By Fred De Armond

TITLES AND RATES: 2-page articles Single 20c; 10 copies $1; 25 copies $2; 100 copies $5; 500 copies $20; 1000 copies $30; 5000 lots, $25 per thousand.

___Walter Reuther and the Great Gosser Whitewash By Allan H. Ryskind

___What Union Officials Actually Said—(An illustrated Transcript of a Simulated Round Table Discussion)

___RX—For Political Action Against Medicare By Thomas S. Winter

___The Story of Mike Quill—Labor Boss By William Schulz

___High Tax, Big Spend Rocky By James L. Wick

___Roster of Congressmen with ACA Ratings.

___Budget Protest Cards 100 for $1; 300 for $2; 500 for $3; 1000 for $5; lots of 5000, $4.

All articles are folded to fit No. 10 envelopes. Unless otherwise ordered, reprints are sent by third-class mail, which takes ten days to two weeks for delivery. For first-class mail delivery add 1c per copy; for airmail add 2c per copy.

Give WHOLE Copies of Human Events

WHOLE copies will induce persons who would be particularly interested in one story to read the other stories, thus getting exposure to the Entire Philosophy of Freedom.

Please send me.....copies of May 18 issue of HUMAN EVENTS.
PRICES: Single copy, 25c; 5 for $1; 11 for $2; 35 for $5; 65 for $10; 1,000 for $140.

Enter me as a Charter Subscriber—1 year $9☐

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone___State _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FEDERAL AID TO COLLEGES

The Lazy, But Dangerous Way To Raise Money

By DR. JOHN A. HOWARD
President, Rockford College

(Reprints of this article are available. See page 110.)

A stampede is a rapid mass movement. It is engaged in thoughtlessly. It is caused by fright. It is dangerous, and it is exceedingly difficult to stop. The press toward federal subsidy of education, in my judgment, meets precisely each of these qualifications. It is urged on by scarce techniques and the stampede gains momentum.

Before we consider the consequences of this movement, let us turn back the clock fifteen years when President Truman proposed a similarly sweeping program of federal legislation to pay educational costs. The storm of protest he aroused, although now largely forgotten, demonstrated a degree of unanimity on the part of educators at all levels seldom witnessed before or since. Typical of the comments of that era was a statement by President Gould of Carleton College.

DR. JOHN A. HOWARD

"I miss no opportunity to reiterate my opposition to federal aid for education. As a matter of fact, the more I talk about it and the more I think about it, the more serious does that threat become. It is almost stupefying that intelligent people cannot see what may happen if we continue to promote movements in that direction."

Joining Dr. Gould in the opposition were the presidents of Columbia, Northwestern, Stanford, Brown, Beloit, Grinnell and a host of others. These were not the narrow-minded reactionaries of the period but the most highly respected statesmen of their profession. Theirs was not a newly-conceived attitude. Listen to another statement issued in March 1945.

"The first purpose of this document is to warn the American people of an insidious and ominous trend in the control and management of education in the United States.

"For more than a quarter of a century and especially during the last decade, education in the United States, like a ship caught in a powerful tide, has drifted ever farther into the dangerous waters of federal control and domination.

"This drift has continued at an accelerated rate during the war. Present signs indicate that unless it is sharply checked by an alert citizenry, it will continue even more rapidly after the war.

"It is the deliberate and reasoned judgment of the two educational commissions who join in the appeal which this document makes to the people of the United States that the trend toward the federalizing of education is one of the most dangerous on the current scene."

Now let us examine some of the reasons which underlie the traditional rejection of the federal government as the means of support for education. In the first place, as the federal government becomes the largest single source of funds for college after college, and there are a number already in this category, the institution becomes beholden to the government. This is not a chimera born of a doctrinaire distrust of government.

Recently I wrote to the president of a large, well-known university inviting him to join a group of college presidents in making known the arguments against the ever-growing federal subsidies of education.

He replied that although he was in full agreement with our position that the subsidies are not in the long-range best interests of the colleges or the country, his own university was now so dependent upon funds from Washington that he could not exercise his rights as a citizen on this issue without jeopardizing the university he served.

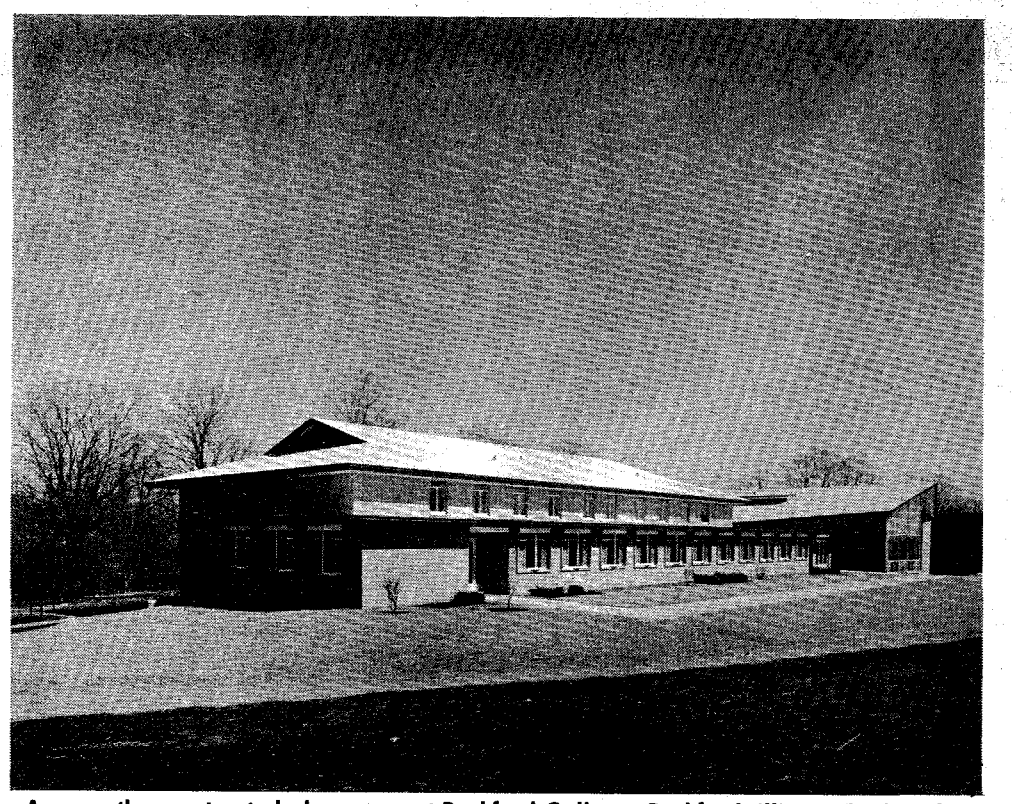
Think about that answer, if you will. The mere flow of federal money has silenced the opposition. This loss of freedom on the part of those who depend on government for their income was the reason for refusing suffrage to the residents of the District of Columbia.

Let us project the federal aid programs ahead—not too many years the way things are going—to the time when *all* colleges and universities will receive the largest part of their budget from the United States Treasury.

Is it possible that all faculty members in that day will feel some obligation to vote for whichever party promises the largest amount of additional educational subsidies regardless of other partisan differences? This is not an unlikely result. Political freedom is sacrificed by those who depend upon government resources. Can we afford to sacrifice the political freedom of the whole academic community?

The predominant characteristic of American higher education has been its diversity. Each collegiate institution has its own particular nature, totally distinguishable from every other. The degree to which spiritual concerns affect the student during his undergraduate years ranges on different campuses from predominance to insignificance.

Similarly, the political impact upon the student varies from pure conservatism at one college to extreme liberalism at other institutions. The curricula are varied to a much greater extent than is generally recognized. Scripps College in California and St. John's in Baltimore place primary emphasis upon the humanities. Antioch in Ohio and Northeastern University in Massachusetts plan studies to support directly intermittent vocational experience.



A recently constructed classroom at Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois—built without any federal funds.

The programming of class schedules, the division of the academic year into time units, the presence or absence of fraternities, the size of the town, the percentage of students who carry jobs, the mores prevalent on the campus, and the strength of the student government are just a few of the many variables which color and mold student attitudes and vary the scope of student knowledge, totally apart from the nature and persuasiveness of the particular teachers in whose classes the student enrolls.

As graduates of these various institutions come together in any enterprise bringing with them their own views, their own brands of knowledge, their prejudices and their experiences, that enterprise is the livelier and the more creative for the variety in its constituent personnel.

I subscribe to the hypothesis that it is this convergence of diversely educated people in a free interchange of thought that has been the one condition which more than any other has enabled our nation to make the achievements it has in commerce, in culture, in comfort and in all the other aspects of our society.

What fosters this diversity? Principally it is the autonomy of the various institutions. As a college executive conceives or receives a new idea that seems promising, he has to sell it to only his own faculty and board of control. If he can convince them that it is a sound project and can find the financial resources to implement the plan, it is tried.

The innovations of each college will arise out of its own peculiar circumstances, the particular strengths of the faculty, the philosophical objectives, the limitations or the advantages of the facilities, and, yes, the personal biases as well as the imagination and courage of the president and his governing board. It is the independence of each collegiate body which fosters diversity.

Each new educational undertaking of the federal government reduces the diversity of American education. Indeed I believe most college executives would agree that those programs now supported on our campuses by federal funds could be carried on at least as effectively by a comparable amount of funds from other sources, and in many, many cases could be conducted with more creativity, more imagination, more flexibility, less bother and at a much lower cost if the funds came from the traditional sources. Given such an agreement, why then do not the same executives oppose federal aid? The answer is money.

Money is a good servant but a dangerous master. Money becomes the master when it takes precedence over other considerations. The reason that it is so difficult to justify federal aid to education is that apart from an outright philosophical commitment to the centralization of the services of society, the only justification for federal aid is a lack of money, and the awkward, ugly fact is that the federal government is far more prodigal with its funds than are other sources. If only the proponents of federal aid would come right out and state this fact we could face the issue head on and measure what the easy money buys against what we must sacrifice in order to obtain it from Washington.

It is undeniable that our increasingly technical society requires an increasingly skilled and knowledgeable population and to accomplish this end a larger part of the gross national product must be invested in education.

The issue is whether this urgent objective is to be achieved through congressional action—which forces the people to pay more for education and at the same time diminishes the diversity and circumscribes the creativity of the separate colleges—or whether the nation can be persuaded to provide the necessary funds through the traditional sources and thus preserve the freedom and the strength of American education.

The latter course takes hard work. I cannot believe that my colleagues in college administration would so readily forfeit the full potential of their respective institutions, nor would shirk the task of local financing if they fully realized what was at stake. As black as their financial future may appear to them, it cannot be the reason for abandoning integrity. The course of educational statesmanship is to protect the greatest creative potential and the greatest institutional individuality. I don't believe that course lies via the federal treasury.

The college executives and the officers of government who may have a part through their silent or vocal support of federal subsidy will have to answer to history for the consequences of their position.

May this nation recognize in time the stake it has in keeping education decentralized and unfederalized. If these views make sense, I urge you to do everything in your power to defeat any forthcoming educational subsidy bills and also to increase the flow of funds to higher education through other channels. The accomplishment of both objectives is essential to the strength and vitality of the nation.

This article was excerpted from Dr. Howard's speech to the Investment Bankers Association of America in Chicago, March 13.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Reflections on the New Frontier

By WALTER WINCHELL

U.S. News & World Report's statistic: A business executive would require a fully taxable income of $32 million per year to live on the same scale as the President . . . That explains why some millionaires want that job.

* * *

JFK & Co. are cracking down on your expense account deductions. But when the very rich Bobby Kennedys flew around the world the government (meaning taxpaupers) paid for his wife's commercial plane-fare. Eeeekkk!

* * *

Item: "Washington has reached the ridiculous stage with foreign aid."

We're going bankrupt making others financially independent.

* * *

Financial page note: "The British government is quietly setting the stage for important deals with Russia and Red China."

Money first. Morality last.

* * *

Front-Pager: "A special committee headed by Gen. Lucius Clay told JFK that the present $3.9 billion foreign aid program is a half billion dollars too big and should be cut even further in future years."

* * *

Billions have been wasted on overseas ingrates while pennies are being squeezed out of American taxpaupers.

* * *

From *U.S. News & World Report:* 'The reason spending by government goes up: too many voters get checks from Washington, or indirect benefits."

As someone has quipped: Government expenses are not cut because all the expenses can vote.

* * *

The SEC report suggested additional government regulation. The Big Idea being that government officials can prevent abuses. Bunk! Just look at the dirty record of the New York State Liquor Authority. That outfit was supposed to regulate the liquor industry.

* * *

A newsmag admitted that JFK's news-managers lied, distorted and suppressed news. But the mag scolds those who are spotlighting those facts. Is it wrong to come to the defense of the First Amendment? . . . 'Magine!

* * *

Robert Kennedy's confession that the Oddministration has had "a fair and friendly press." Then why do they try to muzzle criticism?

White House press secretary Salinger would have you believe: "The government cannot and could not present a false image to the public. The activities in Washington are too closely covered by the press to make this possible—and I assure you that has not been and never will be the policy of this administration."

* * *

Salinger denies what the Oddministration confessed: that it manages the news. The falsest image is Pierre's straight face when he said it.

* * *

Show-folds, especially comics, invited to affairs at which JFK is a guest, now get a list of taboos. "No jokes please" on various touchy subjects.

* * *

The President's off-the-record comments about certain Demos would toast their ears. He's ripping mad because they do not protect him from the blistering attacks (over Cuba) by so many Republicans.

* * *

Biggest bolt in the Demo Party in 15 years may take place before summer ends. Several Southern leaders may boom Goldwater for JFK's job.

* * *

. . . Newsweek gave added circulation to the Washington quip about Gov. Rockefeller. Asked one Southerner of another: "What do you think of him?" . . . Reply: "He's the same as Kennedy except there's only one of him!"

* * *

All the Kennedys must be amazed to see how much publicity one Rockefeller can get.

* * *

The space lag explanations in Washington recall Kipling's "We have forty million reasons for failure, but not a single excuse."

* * *

Dr. Edward Welsh, National Aeronautics and Space Administration's executive director, makes sense: "To be defenseless in space would be comparable to playing eleven men on the line because you do not expect the opposing quarterback to call a pass play". . .

* * *

Eyebrow-Raiser: Big story in an Italian paper, *"Lo Specchio"* (The Mirror) alleges: (1) JFK and NK will soon agree to withdraw troops now in Berlin to be replaced with a token force of U.N. troops. (2) In return, Khrushchev will destroy the wall dividing East and West Berlin. (3) The United States will recognize the East German government.

Item: "A new pamphlet published by the Defense Department called 'Soviet Treaty Violations' details the Kremlin's long record of broken promises in international and domestic fields."

Now if someone in the Department of State would read it . . .

* * *

Via the wire services: "President Kennedy told a crowd of students in Costa Rica that Cuba is an example of communism's failure."

Failure? Russia won a military base 90 miles from the United States. A few more failures like that and they will rule the world.

Nothing being done about all the Castro agents who slip into Miami with exiles. To keep up their pose, they even apply for relief money!

* * *

Sounds-in-the-Night: At La Strada East: "Hear about the Russian blockade of Cuba? They're not letting any Russians out!"

* * *

Report in a weekly: "Cuba's Castro is angry with Russia's Khrushchev for what he feels is Soviet stinginess in provideng loans to aid Cuban development."

Nothing more entertaining than watching two ingrates being ungrateful to each other.

(COPYRIGHT 1963, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

Winchell on News Management

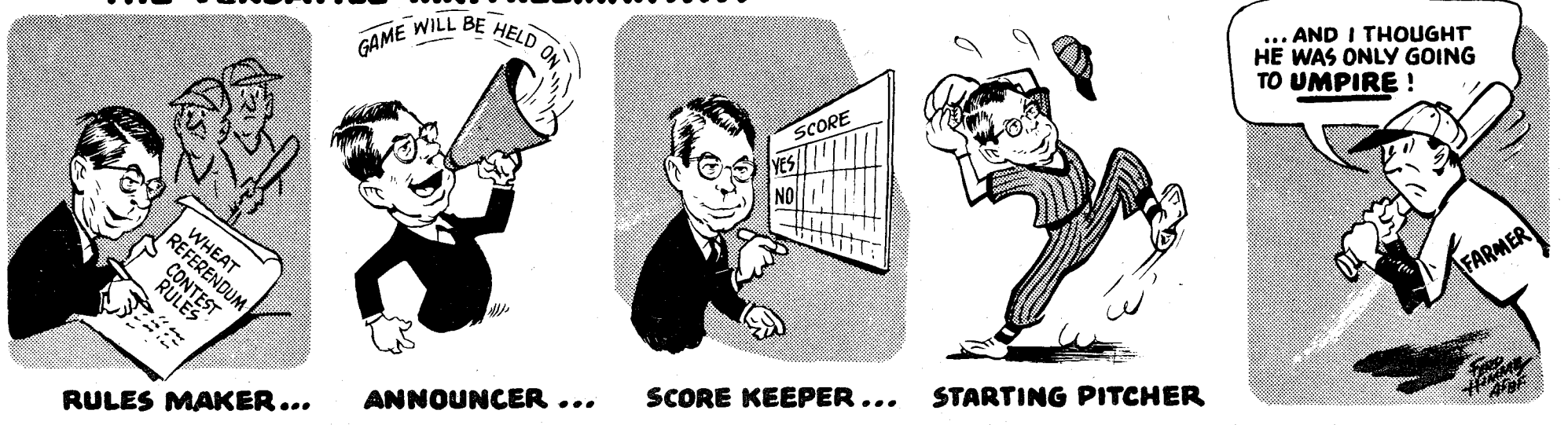
The Washington news-managers should be reminded of this story: Some years ago an army ammunition depot exploded on the outskirts of Baltimore. The colonel in charge of the depot refused to give reporters any information. They promptly appealed to the general commanding the corps area, who picked them up in his car and convoyed the newsmen to the scene of the disaster . . . They were greeted at the gate by the colonel, who said: "General, I have just thrown some reporters out of here" . . . The general replied: "Colonel, let me present these gentlemen to you. They represent the local newspapers. I've discovered that it's better to give them the news right away. They'll probably dig up the information anyhow, but a little cooperation saves them time and helps the army" . . . The general's name? Douglas MacArthur.

* * *

It requires only one word to discredit a policy of appeasement: Munich. But the Washington propagandists are using a million words in an effort to make you forget it . . . The State Department reported that the Brazilian government is infiltrated by Communists. Brazil's "President" Goulart retaliated by threatening not to accept our dollars unless we apologized. The State Department promptly backtracked. It shamefully explained it meant no offense to Goulart and practically pleaded with him to ask us for more money . . . It is important to stress that the State Department did not deny the accuracy of its original statement: The fact is that the Brazilian government is infiltrated with Communists. Nevertheless, we will give Brazil $400 million—and many more millions will follow . . . As always, appeasers always argue they are compromising—when they are surrendering. We have given Brazil's Red-infiltrated government $400 million. But that doesn't complete the transaction. The final price for appeasement is always paid with the blood of soldiers.

* * *

Administration supporters have been demanding limitations on foreign policy debate in the name of bipartisanship. Actually, you cannot have liberty without partisanship. Lincoln did not demand restrictions on national debate during the dark days of 1863. Wilson did not urge such limitations during the story days of 1918 and FDR made no such request during the perilous period of World War II. They knew that a democracy is only as strong as the public opinion that sustains it. And public opinion is meaningless unless it is fully informed. Our nation's history is a record of conflicting opinions. From the fierce debates over the Declaration of Independence—to the dissenting opinion you're reading right now.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR MANSFIELD

MIKE MANSFIELD
(D.-Mont.)

The last four Democratic leaders—Scott Lucas (upper left), Earle Clements (upper right), Lyndon Johnson (lower left), and Ernest McFarland (lower right)—were all succeeded by Republicans. Faced with voter unrest over New Frontier big spending, present Democratic leader Mike Mansfield may join them after the 1964 election.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D.-Mont.) whose job it is as Senate majority leader to seek passage of JFK's New Frontier legislation, is in serious trouble with voters back home.

Up for re-election in 1964, Mansfield is reportedly worried by the strong conservative tide running in Montana, as reflected in recent election returns.

Elected to the Senate in 1952, Mansfield easily won re-election in the Democratic landslide year of 1958. In important Cascade County containing Great Falls, Montana's largest city and traditionally a Democratic stronghold, Mansfield swept to victory by 5 to 1 over his Republican opponent.

But that was before Mansfield took on the job of majority leader, carrying with it the responsibility to promote actively the entire Democratic party program. Now there is considerable doubt that Mansfield can win re-election, as the program to which he is committed—based on ever-increasing budget deficits and involving greater federal intervention into local and private affairs—is hardly in tune with the conservative instincts of the Midwest and West.

The last four Democratic leaders have been succeeded by Republicans.

In 1950, majority leader Scott Lucas of Illinois was defeated by Everett Dirksen, now Senate Republican leader.

Lucas' successor as Democratic leader was Ernest McFarland of Arizona, who was turned out of office in 1952 by Barry Goldwater.

Earle Clements of Kentucky, Democratic leader in 1955, was defeated the following year by Thruston Morton.

Lyndon Johnson, the last Senate Democratic leader, became Vice President, and his seat is now occupied by Republican Sen. John G. Tower.

Vulnerable to attack, Mansfield has been increasingly worried over recent Montana election returns. In 1960, James F. Battin, a 35-year-old conservative Republican who served two years in the state house of representatives, won election to Congress from the more populous of Montana's two districts, carrying Cascade County, where only two years before Mansfield had been invincible. In 1962 he was re-elected, winning in Cascade County by a larger margin.

In the same election, Cascade County voters elected Republicans to five of their nine seats in the state legislature—the first time since 1946 that the GOP has captured a majority of the county's representation. Three Republicans were put into key positions in the county court house for the first time in 25 years.

But the most severe blow to Great Falls' entrenched Democratic machine came last month when voters swept out city hall and installed a Republican mayor and a Republican-controlled city council.

Great Falls' new mayor is Mrs. Charles Erdmann, a housewife and mother, whose energetic, effective campaigning has set a brisk pace for Montana politics. The first woman mayor in the city's history, Mrs. Erdmann shook hands with workers at the gates of the zinc and copper plants, met housewives in super markets and went from store to store with her message of how to clean up the city.

Opposition to tax-supported urban renewal became a key plank in Mrs. Erdmann's campaign platform. The city's Democratic mayor had attempted to put a bill through the 1963 legislature to permit the use of the city's general fund to rebuild part of the downtown business district, without submitting the proposal to popular vote. State legislators killed the bill, terming it "socialistic." Mrs. Erdmann insisted that renovation be done at the expense of property owners, not the city's taxpayers.

MRS. CHARLES ERDMANN
Mayor, Great Falls, Mont.

Besides electing Mrs. Erdmann, the people turned down by a 2 to 1 vote a Democratic-backed $1.25 million bond issue for a construction program.

Against this background of voter protest, Mansfield is showing himself increasingly sensitive to GOP attacks on New Frontier wild spending. The consensus is that he will speak more conservatively between now and 1964.

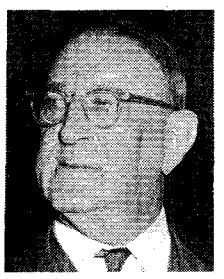
FEATHERBEDDING—it takes an engineer and fireman on a western steamliner four hours to cover 215 miles from St. Paul to Breckenridge. After less than one and one-half hours off duty there, they return to St. Paul on the east-bound run. Each receives four and one-third basic days' pay—$88.84 for the engineer, and $77.45 for the fireman—for 9 hours and 20 minutes of actual work. Featherbedding practices such as this cost the railroads $600 million a year.—From *Facts on Featherbedding.*

HEAR THESE . . . and a score of other leaders . . .

MOBILIZE TO WIN IN '64

Sen. Barry Goldwater
Arizona

Sen. Thruston B. Morton
Kentucky



Adm. Ben Moreell
USN (Ret.)

John M. Ashbrook
Ohio

Ed Foreman
Texas

William C. Cramer
Florida

AT THE

SIXTH POLITICAL ACTION CONFERENCE

AND HOMECOMING FOR CONSERVATIVES OF ALL AGES

Meet pioneers and young leaders of Conservatism — Focus on the Issues

Learn how to Mobilize to Win in your home town. — Take part in "Operation Young America"

Help us plan. Send your advance registration now.

ADVANCE REGISTRATION — Sixth HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference — July 11, 12, 13, 1963

HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S.E., Washington 3, D. C.

Please make the following registrations and keep me posted as plans develop:

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Bill me after Conference (all fees will be returned in full if you cannot attend, regardless of reason)

NAME _____ Friday preference Fish ☐
ADDRESS _____ Meat ☐
CITY _____ ZONE ___ STATE _____

Circle Number of Conferences attended 0 1 2 3 4 5

CONFERENCE FEE of $75 includes Continental breakfast, lunch and dinner Friday and Saturday, July 12-13, Special Get-Together for Conservatives of All Ages 4-6 p.m. Thursday, July 11. Special rate of $45 for YAF, ISI and students. Additional members of immediate family (wives, daughters, sons) and for teachers, clergymen, $45.

NAME _____ Friday preference Fish ☐
ADDRESS _____ Meat ☐
CITY _____ ZONE ___ STATE _____

Circle Number of Conferences attended 0 1 2 3 4 5

SPECIAL ROOM RATES—HEADQUARTERS: STATLER-HILTON HOTEL, Washington, D. C., $10 single and $14 twins are available. All rooms and facilities air-conditioned. As soon as your advance registration is received, we will mail Hotel information, so you may make early arrangements and be assured of special HUMAN EVENTS CONFERENCE rates.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED